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HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and
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National Institute of Mental Health

Series CN No. 3

Hispanic Americans and Mental Health Services: A Comparison of Hispanic, Black, and White Admissions to Selected Mental Health Facilities, 1975

HE 20.8110/2:

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Hispanic Americans and Mental Health Services:
A Comparison of Hispanic, Black, and White Admissions to Selected Mental Health Facilities, 1975

Marilyn J. Rosenstein

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

National Institute of Mental Health
Division of Biometry and Epidemiology
Survey and Reports Branch
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20857

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Symbols in Tables

Category not applicable	—
Quantity or percent zero	-
Percent greater than 0, but less than 0.05	0.0
Does not meet standards of reliability or precision	*
Data not available	N.A.

Suggested Citation

National Institute of Mental Health, Series CN No. 3, Hispanic Americans and Mental Health Services: A Comparison of Hispanic, Black, and White Admissions to Selected Mental Health Facilities, 1975. DHHS Publication No. (ADM)80–1006, Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, 1980.

DHHS Publication No. (ADM)80–1006
Printed 1980

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HISPANIC AMERICANS AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

This report compares Hispanic-American admissions with white and black admissions to selected mental health facilities in 1975. It focuses on differences and similarities in the use of mental health facilities by the three racial/ethnic groups[1] as related to age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, source of referral, previous psychiatric care, diagnosis, expected principal payment source, and length of stay.

The data in this publication were derived from four independent surveys conducted by NIMH during 1975. These surveys focused on (1) admissions to inpatient psychiatric services of State and county mental hospitals; (2) admissions to inpatient psychiatric services of private mental hospitals; (3) discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units; and (4) admissions to freestanding outpatient psychiatric clinics and the outpatient psychiatric services affiliated with State and county mental hospitals, private mental hospitals, non-Federal general hospitals, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, and multiservice facilities (other than federally funded community mental health centers). The sampling designs and procedures for the four surveys are described in appendix A. Although discharges, rather than admissions, were sampled for psychiatric inpatient units in non-Federal general hospitals, the report will refer to "admissions" throughout. The number and characteristics of discharges can be considered equivalent to the number and characteristics of admissions because of the short lengths of stay in these hospitals.[2]

Data concerning clients treated by federally funded community mental health centers, VA psychiatric services, inpatient services of residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, partial day/night treatment services, and mental health professionals in private practice are not available for inclusion in this report. Therefore, the data describe Hispanic-American use of only a selected portion of the mental health system. About 70 percent of the inpatient admissions and 63 percent of the outpatient admissions to the organized specialty mental health facilities in 1975 are included in the present report (table A).

Persons of Hispanic origin do not constitute a homogeneous population. They may differ with respect to such variables as nationality,[3] cultural background, or degree of acculturation. It has been suggested that differences among the various subgroups of Hispanics may be greater than differences between Hispanic subgroups and other racial/ethnic groups.[4] The information presented in this report is about Hispanic-Americans as a single group. Therefore, generalizations may be of limited relevance to individual subgroups of Hispanic-Americans.

OVERVIEW

In March 1975, Hispanic-Americans accounted for about 1 of every 20 (5.3 percent) persons in the United States.[5] Relative to their representation in the general population, Hispanics made up a slightly smaller proportion of admissions to mental health facilities in 1975 (table B). Hispanic-Americans accounted for about 1 of every 25 admissions to outpatient psychiatric services and to the inpatient psychiatric services of nonpublic general hospitals, 1 of every 30 admissions to the inpatient psychiatric services of State and county mental hospitals, and 1 of every 40 admissions to the inpatient psychiatric services of private mental hospitals. Only in the psychiatric inpatient units of public non-Federal general hospitals did Hispanics represent a relatively large portion (about 1 out of every 10 admissions).

Compared to blacks and whites, Hispanics were admitted to mental health facilities at an overall lower rate[6] (table C). Hispanic-Americans had a higher age-adjusted admission rate than blacks and whites only in public non-Federal general hospitals with psychiatric inpatient units (134, 111 and 61 per 100,000 population, respectively).[7] In other facilities, Hispanics had lower rates of admission than both blacks and whites. Whites had the highest admission rates in the inpatient psychiatric services of private mental hospitals and nonpublic general hospitals, while blacks had the highest rates in State and county mental hospital inpatient services and in outpatient psychiatric services. The relatively high age-adjusted admission rate for black admissions to State and county mental hos-

READEX FICHE

Table A. Estimated percent distribution of additions a/ to inpatient and outpatient services of mental health facilities by type of facility, United States, 1975

Type of facility	Inpatient services	Outpatient services
All facilities.....	100.0%	100.0%
State & county mental hospitals...	25.4	6.9
Private mental hospitals.....	8.3	1.4
VA hospitals b/.....	12.0	4.0
General hospital psychiatric units	36.1	11.1
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children..	0.8	0.8
Federally funded CMHCs.....	15.7	32.9
Freestanding outpatient clinics...	-	39.2
Other facility types.....	1.7	3.7

a/ For all but federally funded CMHCs, this is a duplicated count including admissions and readmissions. For inpatient facilities it also includes returns from extended leave.

b/ Includes VA neuropsychiatric hospitals and VA general hospitals with separate psychiatric modalities.

\- Quantity zero.

Source: NIMH, Survey and Reports Branch, 1975 Inventory of Mental Health Facilities and Inventory of General Hospital Psychiatric Services and 1976 Inventory of Comprehensive Community Mental Health Centers.

Table B. Hispanic American admissions as a percent of total admissions by type of facility: selected mental health facilities, United States, 1975

Type of facility	Admissions		Hispanic admissions as a percent of total admissions
	Total	Hispanic origin	
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	1,406,065	59,800	4.3%
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	385,237	13,123	3.4
Private mental hospitals.....	129,832	3,438	2.6
Non-Federal general hospitals..	515,537	28,588	5.5
Public.....	139,352	14,643	10.5
Nonpublic.....	376,185	13,945	3.7

a/ Affiliated and freestanding outpatient psychiatric services.

pitals is particularly striking when compared with corresponding rates for Hispanic and white admissions. In these facilities, the black admission rate (368 per 100,000 population) was about three times the Hispanic admission rate (124 per 100,000 population) and more than twice the white admission rate (160 per 100,000 population).

The fact that Hispanics have a low use of mental health services has been well documented in the literature.[8] Several factors contribute to this low use: (1) traditional mental health services are often inappropriate to the needs of Hispanics; (2) existing mental health services are often inaccessible to the Hispanic population; (3) individual segments of the Hispanic population use alternatives to traditional mental health care, such as "curanderismo" (folk medicine), to deal with some of their mental health problems; (4) there are too few trained Spanish-speaking mental health staff to treat Hispanic-Americans effectively. Although the data presented here do not suggest why Hispanics use few mental health services, they do indicate that, in 1975, a low use existed for the mental health facilities under study.

SEX AND AGE

Table C shows that in the inpatient psychiatric services of State and county mental hospitals and of public general hospitals, males had higher age-

Table C. Age-adjusted admission rates per 100,000 population by race/ethnicity and sex: selected mental health facilities, United States, 1975

Type of facility	White	Black	Hispanic origin
		Both sexes	
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	639.2	814.0	528.0
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	159.7	367.5	123.9
Private mental hospitals.....	64.4	40.6	37.4
Non-Federal general hospitals..	243.3	258.9	271.6
Public.....	60.9	110.6	133.6
Nonpublic.....	182.4	148.3	138.1
		Male	
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	587.7	729.7	499.7
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	213.2	509.8	193.6
Private mental hospitals.....	56.9	41.3	39.2
Non-Federal general hospitals..	206.4	237.3	256.4
Public.....	64.0	122.1	148.0
Nonpublic.....	142.4	156.2	108.4
		Female	
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	682.7	865.9	553.2
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	110.0	248.4	60.8
Private mental hospitals.....	71.3	40.0	35.9
Non-Federal general hospitals..	277.9	277.5	283.4
Public.....	57.7	101.2	118.6
Nonpublic.....	220.1	176.3	164.8

a/ Affiliated and freestanding outpatient psychiatric services.

adjusted admission rates than females regardless of race/ethnicity. Male predominance was particularly marked in State and county mental hospitals. For Hispanics, the male admission rate was three times the female rate, and for blacks and whites, the male admission rates were twice the female rates. In the remaining types of facilities, differences between admission rates for the sexes were less pronounced. For example, in nonpublic general hospital psychiatric inpatient units and outpatient psychiatric services, female admission rates were slightly higher than those for males, regardless of race/ethnicity. In private mental hospitals, the female admission rate slightly exceeded the male rate only for white admissions.

Admission rates per 100,000 population by age are detailed in table 1 (a-d), appendix B. Persons under 18, as well as those 65 or older, generally had lower admission rates to mental health inpatient facilities than other age groups. Although the number of cases sampled in the psychiatric inpatient services of State and county mental hospitals and public general hospitals did not yield reliable estimates of Hispanic-American admissions 65 or older, the statistics from private mental hospitals and nonpublic general hospitals suggest that this age group did not have lower admission rates to inpatient services than remaining age groups, a finding consistent with previously reported data.[9] Among Hispanic females admitted to private mental hospital inpatient services, the 65 and older group had the highest rate of admission (98 per 100,000 population). Similarly, among Hispanic admissions to psychiatric inpatient units in nonpublic general hospitals, the 65 and older group had about the same admission rate as the 25–34 and 18–24 groups (232, 236, and 256 per 100,000 population, respectively).

In outpatient psychiatric services, the relationship between age and admission rate was less clear cut (table 1a, appendix B). For black and white males, the under-45 groups had higher admission rates. Highest admission rates for black and white females were in the 25–34 year group. Black females in this age group had a higher admission rate (2,185 per 100,000 population) than any other age-sex-race group of outpatient admissions. Among Hispanic-Americans admitted to outpatient psychiatric services, males under 18 had a lower admission rate than males in the 18–44 year groups, and females under 25 had lower admission rates than those in the 25–54 year groups. Although there appear to be differences among the rates for the various age groups of Hispanic-American outpatient admissions in addition to those already cited, the reader is cautioned that such differences are not statistically significant because of the fairly large relative standard errors (see appendix A on sampling design and procedures).

In the 1975 U.S. population, Hispanics were a relatively youthful group (median age, 20.7 years), younger than both blacks and whites (median ages, 23.5 and 29.7, respectively).[10] However, with regard to admissions to mental health facilities, Hispanic-Americans were not consistently younger (table D). Only in nonpublic general hospital psychiatric inpatient units and State and county mental hospital inpatient services did Hispanic admissions have a lower median age than both black and white admissions; in the latter facilities, only female admissions were younger. In the remaining groups of facilities, black admissions had the lowest median ages.

Examination of the median ages of male and female admissions to mental health facilities (table D) indicates that female admissions were older than their male counterparts, regardless of race/ethnicity and facility type, with only two exceptions. Specifically, among Hispanic admissions to State and county mental hospitals, males had a higher median age than females (31.9 years and 29.3 years, respectively). Among black admissions to nonpublic general hospital psychiatric inpatient units, the median ages of males and females were about equal.

MARITAL STATUS

Separated and divorced persons had the highest rate of admission to mental health facilities,[11] followed by persons who had never married (table 2(a-d), appendix B). This pattern prevailed for all three racial/ethnic groups of admissions to all types of mental health facilities, with two exceptions. Among Hispanic admissions to private mental hospitals, the admission rate for the widowed group was about the same as the rate for the separated/divorced group (85 and 82 per 100,000 population, respectively). Among black admissions to public general hospital psychiatric inpatient units, the admission rate for the never-married group slightly exceeded the rate for the separated/divorced group (250 and 225 per 100,000 population, respectively).

A comparison of admission rates for Hispanics, blacks, and whites 14 years and older reveals that

Table D. Median age of admissions by sex and race/ethnicity: selected mental health facilities, United States, 1975

Type of facility	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
		Both sexes	
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	28.5	25.9	28.7
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	35.8	32.2	31.2
Private mental hospitals.....	38.3	29.9	32.6
Non-Federal general hospitals..	36.3	28.6	28.3
Public.....	33.5	27.5	28.6
Nonpublic.....	37.5	29.3	27.7
		Male	
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	24.7	17.5	24.9
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	34.6	30.0	31.9
Private mental hospitals.....	36.2	28.6	30.8
Non-Federal general hospitals..	34.2	27.7	25.7
Public.....	32.4	25.7	25.2
Nonpublic.....	35.4	29.2	26.6
		Female	
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	30.7	30.0	31.2
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	37.9	38.0	29.3
Private mental hospitals.....	39.7	31.0	34.9
Non-Federal general hospitals..	37.6	29.2	30.7
Public.....	34.6	29.0	32.8
Nonpublic.....	38.4	29.3	28.5

a/ Affiliated and freestanding outpatient psychiatric services.

Hispanics had the highest admission rates in public general hospital psychiatric inpatient units, blacks had the highest admission rates in outpatient psychiatric services and State and county mental hospitals, and whites had the highest admission rates in private mental hospitals and nonpublic general hospital psychiatric inpatient units (table 2 (a-d), appendix B). These relationships prevailed for most marital-status categories, with several exceptions, most notably for separated/divorced admissions to outpatient psychiatric services. For this group, the black admission rate was exceeded by both the white and Hispanic admission rates; in fact, the white rate was over twice the black rate (3,219 and 1,358 per 100,000 population, respectively).

EDUCATION[12]

Educational attainment, as measured by median years of education, differed only slightly for Hispanic, black, and white admissions to mental health facilities in 1975 (table E). In general, admissions to each type of mental health facility had some high school education. Hispanic and black admissions were slightly less educated than white admissions, except in private mental hospitals, where the median years of education for the three racial/ethnic groups were about the same.

Hispanic and black admissions to mental health facilities tended to be more highly educated than their counterparts in the general United States population, and white admissions, equally edu-

Table E. Median years of education of admissions to selected mental health facilities compared with median years of education of the general United States population by race/ethnicity, United States, 1975

Type of facility	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	12.3	11.3	11.7
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	11.7	10.2	10.3
Private mental hospitals.....	12.4	12.3	12.2
Non-Federal general hospitals..	12.4	11.4	11.2
Public.....	12.3	11.7	10.6
Nonpublic.....	12.4	11.3	11.9
United States population b/.....	12.3	11.0	10.0

a/ Affiliated and freestanding outpatient psychiatric services.

b/ Source: United States Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 295. U.S. data for whites and blacks include persons of Hispanic origin.

cated. These relationships held for all facilities except State and county mental hospitals, where black and white admissions were less well educated and Hispanic admissions only slightly better educated than their U.S. population counterparts.

Another method of comparing the educational level for the three racial/ethnic groups of admissions is to examine their education-specific admission rates per 100,000 population[13] by type of facility (table 3 (a-d), appendix B). In private mental hospitals, an interesting relationship between educational level and the rate of admission is observed (table 3c, appendix B). For Hispanics, and to a lesser degree for blacks admitted to these facilities, the admission rate per 100,000 population rose with each increase in educational attainment. Moreover, in these facilities Hispanic and black admission rates for college graduates exceeded the corresponding white rate (135, 98, and 87 per 100,000 population, respectively). There is additional evidence that college educated Hispanics were fairly well represented in mental health facilities. Among college graduates admitted to outpatient psychiatric services, the Hispanic admission rate exceeded both white and black rates (738, 393, and 280 per 100,000 population, respectively; table 3a, appendix B). In nonpublic general hospital psychiatric inpatient units, admissions having more than a high school education had the highest rates of admission among Hispanics (table 3d, appendix B).

REFERRAL SOURCE

Personal referral (self, family, or friend) was a major source of client entry into mental health facilities for all three racial/ethnic groups, particularly among admissions to outpatient psychiatric services (table F). In outpatient psychiatric services, the proportions of Hispanics and whites with self-referral were about equal (46 percent and 44 percent, respectively), but self-referral of blacks was significantly lower (33 percent). In the inpatient psychiatric services of State and county mental hospitals, Hispanics and blacks referred themselves for services less frequently than did their white counterparts, whereas the reverse was true in non-Federal nonpublic general hospitals. Compared with blacks and whites, a higher proportion of Hispanic admissions had personal referrals in nonpublic general hospitals, while a lower proportion had such referrals in private mental hospitals.

The proportion of admissions referred to mental health facilities through the police, courts, and correction agencies varied by both the type of facility and the race/ethnicity of the client (table F). These sources of referral were more prevalent for ad-

Table F. Percent of admissions with selected referral sources by race/ethnicity: selected mental health facilities, United States, 1975

Type of facility	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	a. Percent of admissions with personal referrals (self, family, friend)		
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	44.0	32.5	45.5
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	34.4	28.3	25.0
Private mental hospitals.....	23.6	22.8	17.7
Non-Federal general hospitals..	21.8	25.7	30.6
Public.....	23.9	31.0	34.6
Nonpublic.....	21.1	21.7	26.3
	b. Percent of admissions with police, court or correction agency referrals		
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	6.1	10.1	7.1
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	27.2	34.3	18.1
Private mental hospitals.....	2.7	6.1	7.7
Non-Federal general hospitals..	4.3	16.0	14.1
Public.....	10.8	28.4	24.8
Nonpublic.....	2.3	6.4	*
	c. Percent of admissions with private psychiatrist referrals		
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	2.7	1.3	2.5
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	1.9	0.4	*
Private mental hospitals.....	45.0	33.1	42.3
Non-Federal general hospitals..	29.4	16.0	16.4
Public.....	13.7	7.1	5.2
Nonpublic.....	34.3	22.9	28.2

a/ Affiliated and freestanding outpatient psychiatric services.

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

missions to State and county mental hospitals and public general hospital psychiatric inpatient units than for those to other facilities and were more frequently found among black admissions to these two types of facilities than among their white and Hispanic counterparts. In public general hospitals, the proportion of Hispanics referred by the police, courts, and correction agencies was more than twice that of whites (25 percent and 11 percent, respectively), but in State and county mental hospitals, the proportion of whites so referred was 1½ times that of Hispanics (27 percent and 18 percent, respectively).

Private psychiatrists were a major source of referral for admissions to inpatient psychiatric services of private mental hospitals and nonpublic general hospitals. Within these two types of inpatient facilities, white admissions had the highest

proportion of private psychiatrist referrals and black admissions had the lowest. Similarly, in public general hospitals, the proportion of white admissions referred by psychiatrists exceeded that of blacks and Hispanics (14 percent, 7 percent and 5 percent, respectively; table F).

Statistics in table 4b, appendix B indicate that almost one-third of all Hispanic admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient services had referrals other than those listed, whereas only 8–10 percent of whites and blacks had such "other" referrals. An examination of survey data not shown in the table indicated that 14 percent of the Hispanics admitted to these facilities were referred by nonpsychiatric hospitals and 9 percent by emergency or crisis services.

PREVIOUS PSYCHIATRIC CARE[14]

Generally, admissions to mental health facilities in 1975 had some type of previous psychiatric care (table 5 (a-d), appendix B). Previous psychiatric care was more frequent for inpatient admissions than for outpatient admissions and was generally more prevalent for white admissions than for black and Hispanic admissions, except in nonpublic general hospital psychiatric inpatient units where the proportions of whites, blacks, and Hispanics with previous care were about equal.

Previous psychiatric care in an outpatient setting was more frequent among admissions to outpatient psychiatric services than among those admitted to inpatient psychiatric services, while previous inpatient care was more frequent among inpatient admissions than among outpatient admissions (table 5 (a-d), appendix B).

PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS[15]

Four of the primary diagnoses most frequently made for admissions to mental health facilities in 1975 were schizophrenia, depressive disorders, drug and alcohol disorders, and transient situational disturbances of adolescence, adulthood, and late life (table 6 (a-d), appendix B). Table G presents the percentages of admissions with each of these four major diagnoses by facility type and race/ethnicity of client.

Admissions to inpatient psychiatric services had a primary diagnosis of schizophrenia more frequently than admissions to outpatient psychiatric services (table G). However, regardless of facility type, a diagnosis of schizophrenia was more frequent among Hispanic and black admissions than among white admissions. In outpatient psychiatric services, the proportions of Hispanic and black admissions diagnosed schizophrenic were about equal (17 percent and 14 percent, respectively), whereas in inpatient psychiatric services, the proportions of black admissions with this diagnosis substantially exceeded those of Hispanic admissions. The proportion of black admissions with schizophrenia (62 percent) was particularly high in public general hospital psychiatric inpatient units.

Depressive disorders were particularly prominent in the inpatient psychiatric services of private mental hospitals and nonpublic general hospitals. It was the most frequent diagnosis received by Hispanics and whites and the second most frequent diagnosis received by blacks (table G). For all facility groups, the percentage of white admissions with depressive disorders was higher than the percentages of Hispanics and blacks with this diagnosis. In nonpublic general hospital psychiatric inpatient units, however, the proportions of whites and Hispanics with depressive disorders differed only slightly (45 percent and 42 percent, respectively).

Drug and alcohol disorders were concentrated primarily among admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient services (table G). Almost 4 of every 10 Hispanic admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient services had drug and alcohol disorders, as did about 3 of every 10 white and black admissions to these facilities. In private mental hospital inpatient services, a higher proportion of Hispanic admissions than of white and black admissions had drug and alcohol disorders (18 percent, 11 percent, and 10 percent, respectively). In public general hospital psychiatric inpatient units, whites had the highest proportion of drug and alcohol disorders (15 percent), followed by Hispanic admissions (12 percent) and black admissions (8 percent). In outpatient psychiatric services and nonpublic general hospital psychiatric inpatient units, drug and alcohol disorders were more frequent for black admissions than for Hispanic and white admissions.

Although transient situational disturbances of adolescence, adulthood, and late life accounted for only small proportions of the admissions to inpatient psychiatric services, these diagnoses accounted for a relatively larger proportion of the admissions to outpatient psychiatric services (table

Table G. Percent of admissions with selected primary diagnoses by race/ethnicity: selected mental health facilities, United States, 1975

Type of facility	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	a. Percent of admissions with schizophrenia		
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	9.0	14.2	16.7
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	30.4	44.9	36.3
Private mental hospitals.....	20.7	34.6	23.8
Non-Federal general hospitals..	20.1	47.4	34.3
Public.....	28.3	62.3	43.2
Nonpublic.....	17.6	36.0	25.0
	b. Percent of admissions with depressive disorders		
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	13.5	9.5	9.0
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	14.1	4.5	7.7
Private mental hospitals.....	43.9	29.2	29.5
Non-Federal general hospitals..	41.3	18.2	26.7
Public.....	29.4	9.3	11.8
Nonpublic.....	45.0	25.0	42.3
	c. Percent of admissions with drug and alcohol disorder		
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	4.8	8.6	5.6
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	31.5	27.7	38.8
Private mental hospitals.....	10.6	9.7	18.3
Non-Federal general hospitals..	10.4	10.8	9.7
Public.....	15.4	8.4	12.3
Nonpublic.....	8.9	12.7	7.0
	d. Percent of admissions with transient situational disturbances		
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	14.5	12.1	15.7
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	3.7	2.5	3.4
Private mental hospitals.....	6.0	6.6	5.9
Non-Federal general hospitals..	5.3	5.5	2.6
Public.....	5.8	2.6	3.5
Nonpublic.....	5.1	7.6	*

a/ Affiliated and freestanding outpatient psychiatric services.

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimates not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

G). This diagnostic grouping represented similar percentages (ranging from 12 to 16) of all three racial/ethnic groups of admissions to outpatient psychiatric services. Note that the diagnosis of no mental disorder (including deferred diagnosis and nonspecific conditions) was prominent among black and Hispanic-American admissions to outpatient psychiatric services (table 6a, appendix B).

EXPECTED PRINCIPAL PAYMENT SOURCE

In general, the expected principal payment sources for Hispanic and black admissions to mental health facilities in 1975 differed substantially from those of their white counterparts (table H and table 7 (a-d), appendix B). Hispanic and black admissions were expected to utilize personal funds as their primary payment source less often than white admissions. In outpatient psychiatric services, where personal payment was particularly predominant, about one-fourth of Hispanic and black admissions were expected to use their own funds to pay for services, compared with almost half of the white admissions. Similarly, in State and county mental hospital inpatient services, personal payment was the expected primary source of payment for only 8 percent of blacks and 3 percent of Hispanics, as contrasted with 20 percent of white admissions.

Admissions to the inpatient psychiatric services of both private mental hospitals and non-Federal general hospitals were more often expected to use some type of insurance as principal payment source than were admissions to outpatient psychiatric services and State and county mental hospital inpatient services (table H). Regardless of the type of facility, however, insurance was more frequently the anticipated principal payment source for white admissions than for blacks and Hispanics.

Hispanic and black admissions were generally expected to use Government payment sources more frequently than white admissions (table H). Among Hispanics and blacks, those admitted to general hospital psychiatric inpatient units were expected to use Government sources of payment more often than admissions to other mental health facilities. In public general hospital psychiatric inpatient units, almost three-fourths of Hispanic admissions and over two-thirds of black admissions had Government funds as their expected principal payment source; in nonpublic general hospital psychiatric inpatient units, about three-fifths of both Hispanic and black admissions were expected to use this form of payment. In outpatient psychiatric services and in private mental hospital inpatient services, the proportion of Hispanic admissions expected to use Government payment sources exceeded that of black admissions. In State and county mental hospital inpatient services, however, the proportion of Hispanic admissions expected to use Government payment sources (21 percent) was appreciably lower than the corresponding proportions for both black and white admissions (51 percent and 35 percent, respectively).

"Write-offs" (no charge) were frequent only in outpatient psychiatric services and State and county mental hospital inpatient services (table H). Within State and county mental hospital inpatient services, 7 out of 10 Hispanic admissions were expected to have "no charge" for services.

LENGTH OF STAY

Outpatient Psychiatric Services

For this report, length of stay in the outpatient setting will be described in number of visits. Although using visits does not measure the duration of service or the hours of treatment actually received, it does provide an index of the volume of outpatient service received. The outpatient psychiatric service survey was designed to sample admissions during May 1975 and to record the number of visits from the time of admission through the month of August 1975 (3-month followup). Appendix A describes the designs and procedures of the outpatient psychiatric service survey. For admissions who were terminated during the survey, the number of visits reported reflects an entire episode of outpatient care; whereas, for those not terminated, the number of visits reflects activity during the 3-4 month period. Since fully 40 percent of the sampled admissions were not terminated by the end of the sample followup period, visit data have been classified according to termination status of clients. Note that the proportion of admissions terminated during the survey time frame differed for the three racial/ethnic groups (table 8, appendix B). Hispanic and black admissions had higher proportions of terminations than white admissions (68 percent, 66 percent and 59 percent, respectively).

A comparison of the median number of visits for the three racial/ethnic groups presented in table I, reveals no appreciable differences among the

Table H. Percent of admissions with selected expected principal payment sources by race/ethnicity: selected mental health facilities, United States, 1975

Type of facility	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	a. Percent of admissions with personal payment		
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	49.9	22.9	26.3
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	20.0	8.4	3.0
Private mental hospitals.....	6.6	2.3	6.1
Non-Federal general hospitals..	8.7	7.9	7.0
Public.....	17.7	13.1	9.0
Nonpublic.....	6.0	3.8	*
	b. Percent of admissions with insurance		
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	10.4	3.3	5.5
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	13.0	6.3	5.5
Private mental hospitals.....	68.3	59.6	42.6
Non-Federal general hospitals..	57.0	25.1	21.4
Public.....	34.6	13.3	10.3
Nonpublic.....	63.7	34.2	33.2
	c. Percent of admissions with Government funds		
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	18.5	37.9	45.6
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	35.0	51.1	20.9
Private mental hospitals.....	24.4	37.8	50.4
Non-Federal general hospitals..	33.1	64.4	67.3
Public.....	44.9	68.8	73.9
Nonpublic.....	29.6	60.9	60.3
	d. Percent of admissions with no charge		
Outpatient psychiatric services a/	21.0	35.9	21.7
Inpatient psychiatric services:			
State & county mental hospitals	31.9	34.2	70.7
Private mental hospitals.....	0.3	*	*
Non-Federal general hospitals..	0.6	1.2	1.5
Public.....	1.9	*	3.0
Nonpublic.....	*	*	*

a/ Affiliated and freestanding outpatient psychiatric services.

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimates not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

three groups. Blacks had slightly fewer visits (median, 2.8 visits) than whites (3.8) and Hispanics (3.6). Table 8, appendix B shows that among the terminated group of admissions, a higher proportion of blacks had only one visit and a lower proportion had five or more visits when compared with whites and Hispanics. Forty-six percent of blacks were terminated after only one visit, while the corresponding percentages for whites and Hispanics were 38 percent and 33 percent, respectively. Only 9 percent of black admissions had five or more visits prior to termination, but 19 percent of white admissions and about 21 percent of Hispanic admissions had five or more visits.

Table I. Median number of visits of admissions by race/ethnicity and termination status, outpatient psychiatric services a/, United States, 1975

Termination status	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
Total.....	3.8	2.8	3.6
Terminated.....	2.6	2.2	2.6
Not terminated.	6.9	6.6	7.0

a/ Affiliated and freestanding outpatient psychiatric services.

Inpatient Psychiatric Services

Ideally, length of stay in an inpatient setting should be determined from the date of admission to the date of discharge for a cohort of admissions. The surveys of State and county mental hospital inpatient services and private mental hospital inpatient services were designed to sample admissions during a month and to measure the number of days of inpatient care from admission to discharge, or to the end of a 3-month followup period, whichever occurred first. The survey of non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units was designed to sample discharges during a month and to record the number of days of inpatient care from the time of last admission to the discharge date (see appendix A for survey designs and procedures). Both approaches represent good methods to estimate length of stay and, while the reader should bear in mind that different procedures were used for different facilities, comparisons of length of stay across facilities can be made.

Table J presents the median days of stay for white, black, and Hispanic admissions to inpatient psychiatric services. Among Hispanic admissions, the longest median inpatient stay was found in State and county mental hospitals (24.6 days), followed by nonpublic general hospitals (13.3 days), private mental hospitals (12.2 days), and public general hospitals (8.3 days). This same pattern also applied to both black and white admissions, except that the order of private mental hospitals and nonpublic general hospitals was reversed for these groups.

Table J. Median days of stay of admissions to inpatient psychiatric services by race/ethnicity: selected mental health facilities, United States, 1975

Type of facility	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
State & county mental hospitals	24.0	33.1	24.6
Private mental hospitals.....	20.6	18.7	12.2
Non-Federal general hospitals..	12.4	10.3	10.6
Public.....	7.7	8.7	8.3
Nonpublic.....	13.9	12.1	13.3

Within private mental hospitals, Hispanic admissions had markedly fewer days of stay (median, 12.2 days) than either black or white admissions (18.7 and 20.6 days, respectively). In State and county mental hospitals, black admissions had a substantially higher median length of stay (33.1 days) than Hispanic and white admissions (24.6 and 24.0 days, respectively). Differences in the length of stay for the three racial/ethnic groups were smaller within general hospitals (table J).

FOOTNOTES

1. Data concerning other racial/ethnic groups of clients were excluded from this report because reliable estimates could not be computed from the small number of cases obtained in the sample.
2. The median length of stay for discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units was 12.0 days. For a more complete discussion of length of stay in these facilities, see Faden, V.B. and Taube, C.A. *Length of Stay of Discharges from Non-Federal General Hospital Psychiatric Inpatient Units, United States, 1975.* Mental Health Statistical Note 133. Rockville, Md.: National Institute of Mental Health, May 1977.
3. In March 1975, the Hispanic-American portion of the United States population was divided according to national origin as follows:

	Percent
Total	100.0
Mexican	59.7
Puerto Rican	14.9
Cuban	6.6
Central or South American	6.0
Other Spanish	12.7

   Data were obtained from United States Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 290, 1976.
4. See for example: Padilla, A.M. and Ruiz, R.A. *Latino Mental Health: A Review of Literature.* Rockville, Md.: National Institute of Mental Health, 1973.
5. U.S. Bureau of the Census, op. cit.
6. Population estimates used as denominators in calculating admission rates were obtained from United States Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 290, 1976 and Series P-25, No. 614, 1975. The population base used to age-adjust was the estimated total U.S. civilian population as of July 1, 1975. Essentially, age-adjusted admission rates differ from age-specific admission rates in that the former control for differences due solely to differences in the age distribution of the sample and the population.
7. This comparison and all subsequent comparisons reported in the text are statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level unless otherwise indicated. See appendix A for a discussion of the reliability of estimates and the use of relative standard error tables.
8. See for example: Abad, V., Ramos, J., and Boyce, E. A model for delivery of mental health services to Spanish-speaking minorities. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 44(4):584–595,1974; Bachrach, L.L. *Utilization of State and County Mental Hospitals by Spanish-Americans in 1972.* Mental Health Statistical Note 116. Rockville, Md.: National Institute of Mental Health, June 1975; Dominquez-Ybarra, A. and Garrison, J. Towards adequate psychiatric classification and treatment of Mexican-American patients. *Psychiatric Annals*, 7(12):641-645, 1977; Padilla, op. cit.; Padilla, A.M., Ruiz, R.A., and Alvarez, R. Community mental health services for the Spanish-speaking/surnamed population. *American Psychologist*, 30(9):892–905, 1975.
9. Bachrach, L.L. *Utilization of State and County Mental Hospitals by Spanish-Americans in 1972.* Mental Health Statistical Note 116. Rockville, Md.: National Institute of Mental Health, June 1975.
10. Median ages for Hispanics, whites, and blacks in the 1975 U.S. population were obtained from United States Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 290, 1976 and Series P-25, No. 614, 1975.
11. Population estimates used as denominators in calculating marital status-specific admission rates were obtained from United States Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 290, 1976 and Series P-20, No. 287, 1975.
12. Education reported was the highest grade achieved. The following educational groupings were used:

Grade school or less	(grades 0–8; special education)
Some high school	(grades 9–11)
Completed high school	(grade 12; vocational, business or technical school)
Some college	(1–3 years)
Four or more years of college	(4+ years)

   The reader is cautioned that the percentage of cases for which education was unknown was fairly high for all four surveys. Education was unknown for 6 percent of the cases in outpatient psychiatric services, 8 percent in State and county mental hospitals, 16 percent in private mental hospitals, and 36 percent in non-Federal general hospitals. See appendix A for a description of the methodology used to impute for unknowns.

13. Population estimates used as denominators in calculating education-specific admission rates were obtained from United States Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 295, 1976.
14. The reader is cautioned that the percentage of cases for which previous psychiatric care was unknown was greater than 5 percent for outpatient psychiatric services (7 percent), private mental hospitals (9 percent) and non-Federal general hospitals (13 percent). See appendix A for a description of the methodology used to impute for unknowns.
15. The diagnostic groupings used in this report are defined in terms of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Second Edition* (DSM-II), American Psychiatric Association, 1968, as follows:

Diagnostic Grouping	APA Codes Included
Drug & alcohol disorders	291, 294.3, 303, 304, 309.13, 309.14
Depressive disorders	300.4, 296, 298.0
Schizophrenia	295
Neuroses (NEC)	300 (excl. 300.4)
Personality disorders	301
Childhood disorders	308, 307.0–307.1
Transient situational disorders of adolescence, adulthood & late life	307.2–307.4
Social maladjustment (includes nonspecific conditions	316, 317
No mental disorder (includes deferred diagnosis)	318, 319
All other	290, 292, 293, 294 (excl., 294.3), 297, 298.1–298.9, 299, 302, 305, 306, 309 (excl. 309.13, 309.14), 310–315

APPENDIX A

1975 SURVEY DESIGNS AND PROCEDURES

Data in this report were collected in four separate surveys. The surveys of admissions to outpatient psychiatric services, admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient services, and discharges from non-Federal general hospitals with separate psychiatric inpatient units had similar designs, whereas the survey of private mental hospital inpatient services was conducted differently. The private mental hospital survey is described in Section I, and the three remaining surveys are described together in Section II.

I. Survey of Admissions to Private Mental Hospital Inpatient Services

Source of Data

This survey was conducted jointly by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and the National Association of Private Psychiatric Hospitals (NAPPH). During May 1975, participating hospitals were asked to complete a form for each admission and to follow these admissions for an additional 3 months. Since admissions were surveyed during only one month (May 1975), the data have been inflated to represent a year interval centering on the sample month. The universe of private mental hospital inpatient services was identified in the 1975 annual Inventory of Mental Health Facilities (conducted in January) by the NIMH in cooperation with State mental health authorities.

Nonresponse and Imputation of Missing Data

Of the 185 private mental hospitals identified as being in operation in May 1975, 139 cooperated in the client survey. Data were inflated to represent all hospitals, based on the 1975 inventory data. Data were also adjusted for nonresponse to specific items (age, marital status, etc.) as follows. Cases were sorted into categories within which the characteristics of the admissions were expected to be similar. Those cases with a missing value for a particular item were then completed with a value randomly selected from within the category. For any given variable the percentage of cases for which some or all items were unknown was 5 percent or less unless otherwise footnoted.

II. Sample Surveys of Admissions to Outpatient Psychiatric Services, Admissions to State and County Mental Hospital Inpatient Services, and Discharges from Non-Federal General Hospital Psychiatric Inpatient Units

Source of Data and Sampling Frame

a. Outpatient Psychiatric Services.— This survey was conducted during the period May 1975 through August 1975 by NIMH in cooperation with State mental health authorities. The survey covered organized outpatient services including both freestanding clinics and outpatient services affiliated with mental health facilities. Outpatient services of federally funded community mental health centers, Veterans Administration (VA) outpatient services, outpatient services of military hospitals, Public Health Services hospitals, and territorial hospitals were excluded. Data on psychiatric patients in VA hospitals are available in VA publications and in other NIMH publications. Because the sample was selected during only one month (May 1975), the data have been inflated to represent a year interval centering on the sample month.

The universe of outpatient services was identified in the 1974 biennial Inventory of Mental Health Facilities (conducted in January) by the NIMH in cooperation with State mental health authorities. This survey collected data on caseload, staffing, and expenditure patterns for the previous fiscal or calendar year. The caseload data formed the basis for the stratification of the universe of outpatient psychiatric services described in the section devoted to sample design.

b. State and County Mental Hospital Inpatient Services.— This survey was conducted from April 1975 to July 1975 by NIMH in cooperation with State mental health authorities. The survey covered inpatient services of all State and county mental hospitals. It did not include other public psychiatric inpatient facilities such as VA hospitals, military hospitals, Public Health Service Hospitals and territorial hospitals. Data on psychiatric patients in VA hospitals are available in VA publications and in other NIMH publications.

Total additions to State and county mental hospitals consist of admissions (new and readmissions) and returns from long-term leave. Data from another NIMH study show that for fiscal year 1975 there were 435,136 additions: 382,920 admissions and 52,216 returns from long-term leave (see Statistical Note 132, Provisional Patient Movement and Administrative Data, State and County Psychiatric Inpatient Services July 1, 1974–June 30, 1975). The present sample study examined only admissions and did not include returns from long-term leave. Since the sample was selected during only one month (April 1975), the data have been inflated to represent a year interval centering on the sample month.

The universe of State and county mental hospitals was identified in the 1974 annual Preliminary Survey of State and County Mental Hospitals (conducted in July) and by the 1975 annual Inventory of Mental Health Facilities (conducted in January) by the NIMH in cooperation with State mental health authorities. The annual surveys collected data on caseload, staffing, and expenditure patterns for the previous fiscal year. The caseload data collected formed the basis for the stratification of the universe of inpatient psychiatric services described in the section devoted to sample design.

c. Non-Federal General Hospital Psychiatric Inpatient Units.— This survey was conducted during February 1975 by the American Hospital Association under contract to NIMH. The survey covered psychiatric inpatient services of non-Federal general hospitals in the United States.

The sampling frame for this survey was based on the October 1973 American Hospital Association Annual Survey of Hospitals and the NIMH annual Inventory of Mental Health Facilities. The American Hospital Association survey asked all general hospitals if they had a psychiatric inpatient unit. Hospitals identified in this American Hospital Association survey were matched with the existing NIMH listings, and a composite universe was created.

Only those hospitals with a separate psychiatric inpatient service were included. Hospitals admitting psychiatric patients to their general medical and surgical wards but having no separate psychiatric units were excluded as were those general hospitals admitting psychiatric patients on an emergency basis only. Federal general hospitals such as those operated by the Veterans Administration and the Public Health Service and Department of Defense were also excluded. Psychiatric inpatient services of general hospitals in which all the patients were considered patients of an affiliated federally funded community mental health center were not included. However, general hospital units serving as affiliates of community mental health centers, but serving inpatients of their own in addition to those of the community health centers, were included. For these hospitals, only the general hospital patients were included in the sample; patients of the community mental health center were excluded.

Sample Design

The sampling for each of the surveys was based on a stratified probability design selected in two stages. In the first stage, the samples were selected from within primary strata based a) for outpatient services, on the size as indicated by the number of outpatient admissions and on whether or not the facility was a freestanding clinic for children only (table I-a); b) for State and county mental hospital inpatient services on the size as indicated by the annual number of inpatient admissions (table I-b); and c) for non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units, on the size as indicated by the annual number of discharges from the inpatient units and the hospital ownership (table I-c). Sampling was systematic within each of the primary strata. Within each primary stratum the sequence of the listing of the facilities was by State.

In the second stage, a sample of admissions (discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units) was selected from each psychiatric service/hospital selected in the first stage. The second-stage sample was completed by a systematic selection scheme built into the questionnaire. Each service/hospital was asked to list in a booklet all admissions to their service (discharges from non-Federal general hospital inpatient units) during the survey month and to complete individual questionnaires for each admission (discharge) appearing on one of the predetermined sample lines. For outpatient psychiatric services and State and county mental hospital inpatient services, these sample admissions were followed for a 3-month period, and a second form for each was completed at the time of discharge, death, or, for patients remaining under continuous care, at the end of the followup period.

Nonresponse and Imputation of Missing Data

Table I(a–c) shows the distributions of the universes and the samples of outpatient psychiatric services, State and county mental hospitals, and non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient

units by primary strata. Final disposition of these samples with respect to their response status is also shown.

As in any survey, there were three types of omissions: (1) failure of a sample outpatient psychiatric service, State and county mental hospital inpatient service, or non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient unit to participate in the surveys; (2) failure to obtain data on an admission (discharge) designated as a sample case; and (3) failure to obtain specific items of information (age, previous psychiatric care, etc.) for individual sample cases. Estimates have been adjusted for all three types of nonresponse.

Statistics presented in this report were adjusted for the failure of a sample service/hospital to respond (type 1 above) by the use of a separate nonresponse adjustment factor for each size stratum. The factor was the ratio of all sample services/hospitals to the responding sample services/hospitals.

Data were adjusted for nonresponse of sample cases within a sample service/hospital (type 2 above) by a procedure which imputed to nonresponding admissions (discharges from non-Federal general hospital inpatient units) the characteristics of responding admissions (discharges) within the same service/hospital. Adjustment for this type of nonresponse was minimal. For outpatient psychiatric services, data for 48 sample cases, or 1.1 percent of the designated sample, were imputed in this way; for State and county mental hospital inpatient services, data for 15 sample cases, or 0.3 percent of the designated sample, were imputed; and for non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units, data were imputed for 38 sample cases, or 1.0 percent of the sample.

Data were also adjusted for nonresponse to specific items such as age, marital status, etc. (type 3 above) as follows. Sample cases were sorted into categories within which the characteristics of the admissions (discharges) were expected to be similar. Those sample cases with a missing value for a particular item were then completed with a value randomly selected from within the category. Unless otherwise footnoted, the percentage of cases for which some or all items were unknown was 5 percent or less for any given variable.

Estimation

Statistics reported in this publication are essentially the result of two stages of ratio adjustment, one at each stage of selection of the samples. The purpose of ratio estimation is to take into account all relevant information in the estimation process, thereby reducing the variability of the estimate.

The first-stage ratio adjustment was included in the estimation of data for all primary size strata from which samples were drawn. This factor was a ratio calculated for each stratum as follows:

a. Outpatient Psychiatric Services.— The numerator of the ratio was the total numer of admissions according to the 1974 Inventory of Mental Health Facilities for sample outpatient psychiatric services in the stratum. The denominator was the estimated number of admissions for the outpatient services in each stratum, as estimated by simply inflating the 1974 inventory data for the sample outpatient services in each stratum.

b. State and County Mental Hospital Inpatient Services.— The numerator of this ratio was the total number of admissions according to the 1974 Preliminary Survey of State and County Mental Hospitals for sample hospitals in the stratum. The denominator was the estimated number of admissions for the inpatient services in each stratum. This estimate was obtained through simple inflation of the 1974 Preliminary Survey data for the sample inpatient services in each stratum.

c. Non-Federal General Hospital Psychiatric Inaptient Units.— The numerator was the total number of discharges according to the NIMH January 1974 Inventory of General Hospital Psychiatric Services for sample hospitals in the stratum. The denominator was the estimated number of discharges for inpatient services in each stratum. This estimate was obtained through a simple inflation of the 1974 inventory data for sample inpatient services in each stratum.

The effect of this first ratio adjustment was to bring the samples into closer agreement with the known universes of admissions (discharges). The second-stage ratio adjustment was included in the estimation of patient data for all primary size strata. This second-stage ratio adjustment factor was the product of two fractions. The first was the ratio of the total number of patients admitted to (discharged from) the outpatient services/State and county mental hospital inpatient services/non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units to the number of admissions (discharges) designated as sample cases by the systematic selection scheme; the second was the sampling fraction for admissions (discharges) upon which the systematic selection was based. This second-stage adjustment corrected the samples for over or underrepresentation of admissions (discharges) in the particular samples selected within each outpatient service/State and county mental hospital inpatient service/non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient unit. In addition, since the samples were based on one month of the year, factors based on the inventory data for admissions (discharges) were used to inflate to a 1-year interval. Seasonal or monthly variation is not accounted for in the estimation or variance calculations.

Reliability of Estimates

Because statistics presented in this report are estimates based on samples, they will differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete enumeration of universe data using the same schedule and survey procedures. As in any survey, the results are subject to sampling and measurement errors. To the extent possible, measurement errors were minimized by methods built into the survey procedures. The sampling error (or standard error) of a statistic is inversely proportional to the square root of the number of observations in the sample. Thus, as the sample size increases, the standard error decreases. The standard error measures the variability that occurs by chance, because only a sample rather than the entire universe is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the measurement error, but it does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about two out of three that an estimate from the sample differs from the value that would be obtained from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than three times as large.

Relative standard errors of aggregates shown in this report can be determined from table II (a–c) of this section. The relative standard error of an estimate is obtained by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself and is expressed as a percent of the estimate. Linear interpolation may be used to obtain standard errors for intermediate values not shown in table II or, alternatively, the following formula from which the table is derived may be used directly to compute the standard error. Direct computation will give more precise results than linear interpolation.

$$S_x = \sqrt{a + b/x}$$

In this formula, x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters listed at the bottom of the table.

Standard errors of estimated percentages are shown in table III (a–c). Again, linear interpolation may be used to obtain standard errors for intermediate values of x and p, or the following formula, from which the table is derived, may be used directly for more accurate results.

$$S_p = \sqrt{b/x \cdot p\,(100 - p)}$$

In this formula, x is the size of the subclass of the population which is the base of percentage p (that is, the denominator) and b is the parameter listed in the table.

To determine the standard error of a median value, of the difference between two statistics, or of a ratio, the following rules may be used:

Standard error of a median.— The medians shown in this report were calculated from grouped data. Approximate confidence intervals for these estimated medians can be computed as follows:

a. Determine the standard error of a 50 percent characteristic whose denominator is equal to the estimated number of persons in the frequency distribution on which the median is based.

b. Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step a.

c. Using this distribution of the characteristic, calculate the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step b.

A two-standard-error confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step a.

To investigate whether or not an observed difference between two estimated medians can be attributed to sampling error alone, calculate the upper 68 percent confidence limit, U'_1, of the smaller observed median, M'_1, and the lower 68 percent confidence limit, L'_2, of the larger median, M'_2. These limits may be found using the method outlined above by using one standard error instead of two. The square root of the sum of the squared differences between M'_1 and U'_1 and between M'_2 and L'_2 is the standard error of the difference between M'_1 and M'_2, that is:

$$S_{(M'_1 - M'_2)} = \sqrt{(M'_1 - U'_1)^2 + (M'_2 - L'_2)^2}$$

For the purpose of this report, any difference between M'_1 and M'_2 greater than $2S\,(M'_1 - M'_2)$ is considered statistically significant.

Standard error of a difference between two estimates.— The standard error of a difference is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of each standard error considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics, although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases. A formula for the standard error of a difference ($d = x_1 - x_2$) is:

$$S_d = \sqrt{S_{x_1}^2 + S_{x_2}^2}$$

where x_1 is the estimate for characteristic 1, x_2 is the estimate for characteristic 2, and S_{x1} and S_{x2} are the relative standard errors of x_1 and x_2, respectively.

Standard error of a ratio.— The standard error of a ratio, where the numerator and denominator cannot be obtained directly from the tables, may be approximated by the following formula:

$$S_{(x/y)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \left[\left(S_{x/x}\right)^2 + \left(S_{y/y}\right)^2\right]}$$

Thus x/y can be a ratio of two estimated numbers (total female schizophrenics divided by total male schizophrenics, for example), or a percentage change (where x is the new value and y is the old value), or a ratio of percents or of medians.

Table Ia. Distribution of outpatient psychiatric services in the universe and in the sample survey by primary strata and by response status to the sample survey

Primary size strata (number of annual admissions)	Number of outpatient psychiatric services in universe	Number of outpatient psychiatric services in the sample		
		Total	Non-responding	Responding
Children's services				
0–299	36	36	5	31
300–599	39	39	7	32
600–1,199	18	18	1	17
1,200+	10	10	1	9
Unknown	1	1	1	—
Other				
0–299	431	86	19	67
300–599	368	74	18	56
600–1,199	321	81	10	71
1,200+	177	59	10	49
Unknown	125	25	11	14
Total, all strata	1,526	429	83	346

Table Ib. Distribution of State and county mental hospitals in the universe and in the sample survey by primary strata and by response status to the sample survey

Primary size strata (number of annual admissions)	Number of hospitals in universe	Number of hospitals in the sample		
		Total	Non-responding	Responding
0–999	176	87	1	86
1,000–2,499	89	29	3	26
2,500–4,999	35	5	—	5
5,000+	6	6	—	6
Total, all strata	306	127	4	123

Table Ic. Distribution of non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units in the universe and in the sample survey by primary strata and by response status to the sample survey

Primary strata (number of annual discharges from psychiatric inpatient unit) and hospital ownership	Number of hospitals units in universe	Number of hospitals in the sample		
		Total	Non-responding	Responding
Public				
Under 500	39	20	1	19
500–749	26	13	—	13
750–1,999	27	13	1	12
2,000+	14	14	4	10
Unknown	44	27	8	19
Nonpublic				
Under 500	227	44	4	40
500–749	117	24	7	17
750–1,999	104	21	3	18
2,000+	8	8	—	8
Unknown	136	43	6	37
Total, all strata	742	227	34	193

Outpatient Psychiatric Services

Table IIa. Relative standard error of estimated rates or numbers

Size of estimate (or numerator of rate)	Relative standard error (in percentage points)
1,000	28.00
2,500	17.85
5,000	12.79
10,000	9.27
25,000	6.28
50,000	4.89
100,000	4.02
250,000	3.39
500,000	3.16
1,000,000	3.03

A = 0.000841; B = 77.556183

State and County Mental Hospital Inpatient Services

Table IIb. Relative standard error of estimated rates or numbers

Size of estimate (or numerator of rate)	Relative standard error (in percentage points)
1,000	5.24
2,500	4.60
5,000	4.36
10,000	4.24
25,000	4.16
50,000	4.14
100,000	4.13
250,000	4.12
400,000	4.12
500,000	4.12

A= 0.001692; B= 1.053279

Non-Federal General Hospital Psychiatric Inpatient Units

Table IIc. Relative standard error of estimated rates or numbers

Size of estimate (or numerator of rate)	Relative standard error (in percentage points)
1,000	4.36
2,500	3.24
5,000	2.76
10,000	2.49
25,000	2.31
50,000	2.24
100,000	2.21
250,000	2.19
400,000	2.19
500,000	2.19

A= 0.000475; B= 1.429301

Example of use of table II: An estimate of 10,000 has a relative standard error of 2.49 percent (read from the table above). This estimate therefore has a standard error of 249 (2.49% of 10,000). Standard errors of estimates which fall between the values given in the table must be interpolated or computed using the formula given in appendix A.

Outpatient Psychiatric Services

Table IIIa. Standard error (expressed in percentage points) of a percent

Size of denominator	Estimated percent									
	5 OR 95	10 OR 90	15 OR 85	20 OR 80	25 OR 75	30 OR 70	35 OR 65	40 OR 60	45 OR 55	50
1,000	6.07	8.35	9.94	11.14	12.06	12.76	13.28	13.64	13.85	13.92
2,500	3.84	5.28	6.29	7.05	7.63	8.07	8.40	8.63	8.76	8.81
5,000	2.71	3.74	4.45	4.98	5.39	5.71	5.94	6.10	6.20	6.23
10,000	1.92	2.64	3.14	3.52	3.81	4.04	4.20	4.31	4.38	4.40
25,000	1.21	1.67	1.99	2.23	2.41	2.55	2.66	2.73	2.77	2.78
50,000	0.86	1.18	1.41	1.58	1.71	1.80	1.88	1.93	1.96	1.97
100,000	0.61	0.84	0.99	1.11	1.21	1.28	1.33	1.36	1.39	1.39
250,000	0.38	0.53	0.63	0.70	0.76	0.81	0.84	0.86	0.88	0.88
500,000	0.27	0.37	0.44	0.50	0.54	0.57	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.62
1,000,000	0.19	0.26	0.31	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.44

B = 77.556183

State and County Mental Hospital Inpatient Services

Table IIIb. Standard error (expressed in percentage points) of a percent

Size of denominator	Estimated percent									
	5 OR 95	10 OR 90	15 OR 85	20 OR 80	25 OR 75	30 OR 70	35 OR 65	40 OR 60	45 OR 55	50
1,000	0.71	0.97	1.16	1.30	1.41	1.49	1.55	1.59	1.61	1.62
2,500	0.45	0.62	0.73	0.82	0.89	0.94	0.98	1.01	1.02	1.03
5,000	0.32	0.44	0.52	0.58	0.63	0.67	0.69	0.71	0.72	0.73
10,000	0.22	0.31	0.37	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.51
25,000	0.14	0.19	0.23	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32
50,000	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23
100,000	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16
250,000	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
400,000	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
500,000	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07

B = 1.053279

Table IIIc. Standard error (expressed in percentage points) of a percent

Size of denominator	Estimated percent									
	5 OR 95	10 OR 90	15 OR 85	20 OR 80	25 OR 75	30 OR 70	35 OR 65	40 OR 60	45 OR 55	50
1,000	0.82	1.13	1.35	1.51	1.64	1.73	1.80	1.85	1.88	1.89
2,500	0.52	0.72	0.85	0.96	1.04	1.10	1.14	1.17	1.19	1.20
5,000	0.37	0.51	0.60	0.68	0.73	0.77	0.81	0.83	0.84	0.85
10,000	0.26	0.36	0.43	0.48	0.52	0.55	0.57	0.59	0.59	0.60
25,000	0.16	0.23	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.38
50,000	0.12	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27
100,000	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19
250,000	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12
400,000	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
500,000	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08

B = 1.429301

Example of use of table III: The standard error of an estimate of 75 percent based on a denominator of 10,000 is found by reading down the column labeled "25 or 75" percent and across the row labeled "10,000". It is seen to be 0.52. Standard errors of estimates which fall between the values given in the table must be interpolated or computed using the formula given in appendix A.

Appendix B

Detailed Tables

Table 1a. Distribution of admissions to outpatient psychiatric services by sex, age, and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975: number, percent distribution, and rate per 100,000 population

Table 1b. Distribution of admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient services by sex, age, and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975: number, percent distribution, and rate per 100,000 population

Table 1c. Distribution of admissions to private mental hospital inpatient services by sex, age, and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975: number, percent distribution, and rate per 100,000 population

Table 1d. Distribution of discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by sex, age, and race/ethnicity, and type of hospital control, United States, 1975: number, percent distribution, and rate per 100,000 population

Table 2a. Distribution of admissions (14 years and older) to outpatient psychiatric services by marital status and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975: number, percent distribution, and rate per 100,000 population

Table 2b. Distribution of admissions (14 years and older) to State and county mental hospital inpatient services by marital status and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975: number, percent distribution, and rate per 100,000 population

Table 2c. Distribution of admissions (14 years and older) to private mental hospital inpatient services by marital status and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975: number, percent distribution, and rate per 100,000 population

Table 2d. Distribution of discharges (14 years and older) from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by marital status, race/ethnicity, and hospital control, United States, 1975: number, percent distribution, and rate per 100,000 population

Table 3a. Distribution of admissions (14 years and older) to outpatient psychiatric services by education and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975: number, percent distribution, and rate per 100,000 population

Table 3b. Distribution of admissions (14 years and older) to State and county mental hospital inpatient services by education and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975: number, percent distribution, and rate per 100,000 population

Table 3c. Distribution of admissions (14 years and older) to private mental hospital inpatient services by education and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975: number, percent distribution, and rate per 100,000 population

Table 3d. Distribution of discharges (14 years and older) from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by education, race/ethnicity, and hospital control, United States, 1975: number, percent distribution, and rate per 100,000 population

Table 4a. Distribution of admissions to outpatient psychiatric services by referral source and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975

Table 4b. Distribution of admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient services by referral source and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975

Table 4c. Distribution of admissions to private mental hospital inpatient services by referral source and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975

Table 4d. Distribution of discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by referral source, race/ethnicity, and hospital control, United States, 1975

Table 5a. Distribution of admissions to outpatient psychiatric services by modality of previous psychiatric care and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975

Table 5b. Distribution of admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient services by modality of previous psychiatric care and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975

Table 5c. Distribution of admissions to private mental hospital inpatient services by modality of previous psychiatric care and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975

Table 5d. Distribution of discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by modality of previous psychiatric care, race/ethnicity, and hospital control, United States, 1975

Table 6a. Distribution of admissions to outpatient psychiatric services by primary diagnosis and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975

Table 6b. Distribution of admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient services by primary diagnosis and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975

Table 6c. Distribution of admissions to private mental hospital inpatient services by primary diagnosis and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975

Table 6d. Distribution of discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by diagnosis, race/ethnicity, and hospital control, United States, 1975

Table 7a. Distribution of admissions to outpatient psychiatric services by expected principal payment source and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975

Table 7b. Distribution of admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient services by expected principal payment source and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975

Table 7c. Distribution of admissions to private mental hospital inpatient services by expected principal payment source and race/ethnicity, United States, 1975

Table 7d. Distribution of discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by expected principal payment source, race/ethnicity, and hospital control, United States, 1975

Table 8. Distribution of admissions to outpatient psychiatric services by number of visits, race/ethnicity, and termination status, United States, 1975

Table 9a. Distribution of admissions (excluding deaths) discharged within selected time intervals after the day of admission to State and county mental hospital inpatient services by race/ethnicity, United States, 1975

Table 9b. Distribution of admissions (excluding deaths) discharged within selected time intervals after the day of admission to private mental hospital inpatient services by race/ethnicity, United States, 1975

Table 9c. Distribution of discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by length of stay, race/ethnicity, and hospital control, United States, 1975

Table 1a. Distribution of admissions to outpatient psychiatric services by sex, age and race/ethnicity, United States 1975: number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population

Sex & age	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number			Percent distribution			Rate per 100,000[a/]		
Both sexes	1,122,918	196,313	59,800	100.0%	100.0%	100.0	637.3	821.4	533.8
Under 18	270,171	68,096	15,731	24.1	34.7	26.4	505.6	715.1	316.8
18-24...	194,459	25,189	8,771	17.3	12.8	14.7	883.9	782.6	594.2
25-34...	279,809	51,818	14,381	24.9	26.4	24.0	1123.3	1629.4	919.5
35-44...	168,087	25,455	11,391	15.0	13.0	19.0	886.0	1113.3	876.2
45-54...	123,159	9,666	7,118	11.0	4.9	11.9	606.8	426.9	734.6
55-64...	43,143	7,538	1,962	3.8	3.8	3.3	252.4	438.0	375.9
65+.....	44,090	8,551	*	3.9	4.4	*	217.9	480.9	*
Male.....	502,125	88,290	28,151	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	593.8	788.5	512.0
Under 18	169,771	45,320	9,183	33.9	51.3	32.7	620.7	947.3	362.5
18-24...	84,989	13,088	4,981	16.9	14.8	17.7	798.3	881.3	704.5
25-35...	104,483	13,308	5,572	20.8	15.1	19.8	893.8	954.3	753.0
35-44...	64,811	8,851	4,770	12.9	10.0	16.9	697.0	901.6	758.3
45-54...	48,189	4,559	2,424	9.6	5.2	8.6	488.8	433.4	519.1
55-64...	19,163	2,279	*	3.8	2.6	*	239.5	289.6	*
65+.....	10,719	*	*	2.1	*	*	129.2	132.9	*
Female....	620,793	108,023	31,649	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	678.2	850.7	554.8
Under 18	100,400	22,776	6,548	16.2	21.1	20.7	385.4	480.4	269.2
18-24...	109,470	12,101	3,790	17.6	11.2	12.0	965.5	699.0	492.8
25-34...	175,326	38,510	8,809	28.2	35.6	27.9	1345.4	2185.4	1069.1
35-44...	103,276	16,604	6,621	16.6	15.4	20.9	1065.5	1283.8	986.7
45-54...	74,970	5,107	4,694	12.1	4.7	14.8	717.8	421.4	936.9
55-64...	23,980	5,259	*	3.9	4.9	*	264.1	563.1	*
65+.....	33,371	7,666	*	5.4	7.1	*	278.9	735.0	*

a/ Population estimates used as denominators in rate computations are from the Current Population Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 290; and Series P-25, No. 614. Admissions of Hispanic origin are included in the numerators for rate computations for whites and blacks to correspond with population data used in the denominators.

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 1b. Distribution of admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient services by sex, age and race/ethnicity, United States 1975: number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population

Sex & age	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number			Percent distribution			Rate per 100,000 population a/		
Both sexes	284,782	82,939	13,123	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	161.1	344.2	117.1
Under 18	16,856	7,402	742	5.9	8.9	5.7	31.6	77.8	14.9
18-24...	51,369	17,465	1,959	18.0	21.1	14.9	234.0	539.8	132.7
25-34...	70,595	22,993	6,227	24.9	27.7	47.4	289.2	722.0	398.1
35-44...	46,477	15,578	2,483	16.3	18.8	18.9	244.7	643.7	191.0
45-54...	54,488	9,009	1,084	19.1	10.9	8.3	261.4	401.2	111.9
55-64...	27,761	7,416	*	9.7	8.9	*	156.6	430.9	*
65+.....	17,236	3,076	*	6.1	3.7	*	85.3	171.9	*
Male.....	182,309	53,318	9,899	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	214.2	469.5	180.0
Under 18	10,721	4,925	470	5.9	9.2	4.7	39.3	103.1	18.6
18-24...	36,926	13,247	1,327	20.3	24.8	13.4	343.9	892.1	187.7
25-34...	45,420	16,811	4,588	24.8	31.6	46.4	382.4	1170.2	620.0
35-44...	27,642	9,191	2,308	15.2	17.2	23.3	304.5	848.6	366.9
45-54...	35,175	4,143	775	19.3	7.8	7.8	350.3	398.6	166.0
55-64...	15,564	3,424	*	8.5	6.4	*	186.0	435.1	*
65+.....	10,861	1,577	*	6.0	3.0	*	130.9	210.8	*
Female....	102,473	29,621	3,224	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	111.2	232.2	56.5
Under 18	6,135	2,477	272	6.0	8.4	8.4	23.6	52.2	11.2
18-24...	14,443	4,218	632	14.1	14.2	19.6	129.4	241.8	82.2
25-34...	25,175	6,182	1,639	24.6	20.9	50.8	199.0	352.1	198.9
35-44...	18,835	6,387	175	18.4	21.5	5.4	187.8	477.4	26.1
45-54...	19,313	4,866	*	18.8	16.4	*	177.8	403.5	*
55-64...	12,197	3,992	*	11.9	13.5	*	130.2	427.4	*
65+.....	6,375	1,499	*	6.2	5.1	*	54.0	143.7	*

a/ Population estimates used as denominators in rate computations are from the Current Population Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 290 and Series P-25, No. 614. Admissions of Hispanic origin are included in the numerators for rate computations for whites and blacks to correspond with population data used in the denominators.

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 1c. Distribution of admissions to private mental hospital inpatient services by sex, age and race/ethnicity, United States 1975: number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population

Sex & age	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number			Percent distribution			Rate per 100,000 population a/		
Both sexes	116,330	9,354	3,438	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	64.9	38.9	30.7
Under 18	13,392	1,383	533	11.5	14.8	15.5	25.0	14.8	10.7
18-24...	16,899	2,041	484	14.5	21.8	14.1	76.2	63.0	32.8
25-34...	21,368	2,577	924	18.4	27.5	26.9	83.7	80.7	59.1
35-44...	19,892	1,582	602	17.1	16.9	17.5	103.7	65.9	46.3
45-54...	20,414	898	340	17.5	9.5	9.9	98.0	39.2	35.1
55-64...	12,323	419	225	10.6	4.5	6.5	70.0	25.1	43.1
65+.....	12,042	464	330	10.4	5.0	9.6	60.6	25.7	81.1
Male.....	49,173	4,409	1,777	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	57.0	39.0	32.3
Under 18	6,470	700	323	13.2	15.9	18.2	23.8	14.6	12.8
18-24...	8,623	1,061	261	17.4	24.1	14.7	79.7	71.4	36.9
25-34...	8,497	1,222	523	17.3	27.7	29.4	68.9	85.2	70.7
35-44...	8,241	788	247	16.8	17.9	13.9	88.0	74.1	39.3
45-54...	8,002	363	159	16.3	8.2	8.9	79.5	34.5	34.0
55-64...	5,093	77	147	10.4	1.7	8.3	61.8	11.4	63.1
65+.....	4,247	198	117	8.6	4.5	6.6	52.4	26.1	61.9
Female....	67,157	4,945	1,661	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	72.5	38.9	29.1
Under 18	6,922	683	210	10.3	13.8	12.6	26.2	15.1	8.6
18-24...	8,276	980	223	12.3	19.8	13.4	72.9	55.8	29.0
25-34...	12,871	1,355	401	19.2	27.4	24.2	98.1	76.9	48.7
35-44...	11,651	794	355	17.3	16.1	21.4	118.5	59.1	52.9
45-54...	12,412	525	181	18.5	10.6	10.9	115.5	43.3	36.1
55-64...	7,230	342	*	10.8	6.9	*	77.5	36.6	*
65+.....	7,795	266	213	11.6	5.4	12.8	66.3	25.5	97.7

a/ Population estimates used as denominators in rate computations are from the Current Population Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 290 and Series P-25, No. 614. Admissions of Hispanic origin are included in the numerator for rate computations for whites and blacks to correspond with population data used in the denominators.

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 1d. Distribution of discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by sex, age, race/ethnicity and type of hospital control, United States 1975: all hospitals: number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population

Sex & age	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number			Percent distribution			Rate per 100,000 population[a/]		
Both sexes	423,639	59,632	28,588	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	245.4	250.5	255.2
Under 18	30,774	7,612	4,029	7.3	12.8	14.1	62.2	80.7	81.1
18-24...	69,661	14,963	7,378	16.4	25.1	25.8	337.7	472.0	499.9
25-34...	101,834	20,345	8,856	24.1	34.1	31.1	417.2	638.3	566.2
35-44...	75,099	8,248	4,270	17.7	13.8	14.9	402.1	344.6	328.5
45-54...	71,235	3,667	2,211	16.8	6.1	7.7	345.9	176.3	228.2
55-64...	39,176	3,616	745	9.2	6.1	2.6	223.4	210.1	142.7
65+.....	35,860	1,181	1,099	8.5	2.0	3.8	181.3	65.5	270.0
Male.....	170,994	25,051	13,805	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	206.9	223.5	251.1
Under 18	13,820	3,000	3,013	8.1	12.0	21.8	58.7	64.4	118.9
18-24...	33,324	7,316	3,608	19.5	29.2	26.1	330.8	511.3	510.3
25-34...	41,604	8,273	4,278	24.3	33.1	31.1	351.6	575.3	578.1
35-44...	26,339	2,551	1,647	15.4	10.2	11.9	291.4	234.9	261.8
45-54...	27,038	1,990	720	15.8	7.9	5.2	270.6	191.7	154.2
55-64...	15,944	1,258	*	9.3	5.0	*	190.6	159.8	*
65+.....	12,925	663	*	7.6	2.6	*	160.0	87.2	*
Female....	252,645	34,581	14,783	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	281.7	274.6	259.1
Under 18	16,954	4,612	1,016	6.7	13.3	6.9	65.9	97.1	41.8
18-24...	36,337	7,647	3,770	14.4	22.1	25.5	344.3	438.8	490.2
25-34...	60,230	12,072	4,578	23.8	35.0	31.0	480.7	690.0	555.6
35-44...	48,760	5,697	2,623	19.3	16.5	17.7	507.2	433.1	390.9
45-54...	44,197	1,677	1,491	17.5	4.8	10.1	416.8	163.0	297.6
55-64...	23,232	2,358	*	9.2	6.8	*	252.9	252.5	*
65+.....	22,935	*	743	9.1	*	5.0	196.0	*	*

a/ Population estimates used as denominators in rate computations are from the Current Population Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 290 and Series P-25 No. 614. Discharges of Hispanic origin are included in the numerators for rate computations for whites and blacks to correspond with population data used in the denominators.

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 1d. Distribution of discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by sex, age, race/ethnicity and type of hospital control, United States 1975: public hospitals: number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population (continued)

Sex & age	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number			Percent distribution			Rate per 100,000 population a/		
Both sexes	98,175	26,004	14,643	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	61.3	108.1	130.7
Under 18	5,759	3,414	1,840	5.9	13.1	12.6	13.7	35.7	37.1
18-24...	16,582	7,570	3,597	16.9	29.1	24.6	88.6	235.3	243.7
25-34...	31,331	8,099	5,171	31.8	31.2	35.3	137.8	251.8	330.6
35-44...	17,726	3,686	2,406	18.1	14.2	16.4	102.0	152.9	185.1
45-54...	11,854	1,312	954	12.1	5.0	6.5	60.1	62.2	98.5
55-64...	8,268	1,474	*	8.4	5.7	*	49.2	85.6	*
65+.....	6,655	449	*	6.8	1.7	*	33.4	24.9	*
Male.....	48,987	13,272	8,345	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	64.3	116.4	151.8
Under 18	3,171	1,649	1,786	6.5	12.4	21.4	17.5	34.3	70.5
18-24...	10,061	4,712	2,338	20.5	35.5	28.0	111.9	317.3	330.7
25-34...	15,235	3,701	2,806	31.1	27.9	33.6	138.5	254.5	379.2
35-44...	8,743	1,468	921	17.8	11.1	11.0	100.6	135.2	146.4
45-54...	5,085	742	*	10.4	5.6	*	52.9	73.1	*
55-64...	4,198	*	*	8.6	*	*	50.7	*	*
65+.....	2,494	*	*	5.1	*	*	30.5	*	*
Female....	49,188	12,732	6,298	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	58.4	100.6	110.4
Under 18	2,588	1,765	*	5.3	13.9	*	9.7	37.2	*
18-24...	6,521	2,858	1,259	13.3	22.4	20.0	66.4	165.9	163.7
25-34...	16,096	4,398	2,365	32.5	34.5	37.5	137.1	249.5	287.0
35-44...	8,983	2,218	1,485	18.3	17.4	23.6	103.3	167.2	221.3
45-54...	6,769	570	590	13.8	4.5	9.4	66.9	62.7	117.8
55-64...	4,070	810	*	8.3	6.4	*	47.8	86.7	*
65+.....	4,161	*	*	8.5	*	*	35.4	*	*

a/ Population estimates used as denominators in rate computations are from the Current Population Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 290 and Series P-25, No. 614. Discharges of Hispanic origin are included in the numerators for rate computations for whites and blacks to correspond with population data used in the denominators.

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 1d. Distribution of discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by sex, age, race/ethnicity and type of hospital control, United States, 1975: nonpublic hospitals: number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population (continued)

Sex & age	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number			Percent distribution			Rate per 100,000 population[a/]		
Both sexes	325,464	33,628	13,945	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	184.1	142.4	124.5
Under 18	25,015	4,198	2,189	7.7	12.5	15.7	48.5	44.9	44.1
18-24...	53,079	7,393	3,781	16.3	22.0	27.1	249.1	236.7	256.2
25-34...	70,503	12,246	3,685	21.7	36.3	26.4	279.4	386.5	235.6
35-44...	57,373	4,562	1,864	17.6	13.6	13.4	300.1	191.7	143.4
45-54...	59,381	2,355	1,257	18.2	7.0	9.0	285.8	114.1	129.7
55-64...	30,908	2,142	*	9.5	6.4	*	174.2	124.5	*
65+.....	29,205	732	946	9.0	2.2	6.8	147.9	40.6	232.4
Male.....	122,007	11,779	5,460	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	142.5	107.1	99.3
Under 18	10,649	1,351	1,227	8.7	11.5	22.5	41.3	30.1	48.4
18-24...	23,263	2,604	1,270	19.1	22.1	23.3	218.9	194.0	179.6
25-34...	26,369	4,572	1,472	21.7	38.8	26.9	213.1	320.8	198.9
35-44...	17,596	1,083	726	14.4	9.2	13.3	190.8	99.7	115.4
45-54...	21,953	1,248	*	18.0	10.6	*	217.7	118.6	*
55-64...	11,746	*	*	9.6	*	*	139.9	*	*
65+.....	10,431	*	*	8.5	*	*	129.5	*	*
Female....	203,457	21,849	8,485	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	223.2	173.9	148.7
Under 18	14,366	2,847	962	7.1	13.0	11.3	56.2	59.9	39.6
18-24...	29,816	4,789	2,511	14.7	21.9	29.7	277.9	272.9	326.5
25-34...	44,134	7,674	2,213	21.6	35.1	26.1	343.6	440.5	268.6
35-44...	39,777	3,479	1,138	19.6	15.9	13.4	403.9	265.9	169.6
45-54...	37,428	1,107	901	18.4	5.1	10.6	349.9	110.2	179.8
55-64...	19,162	1,548	*	9.4	7.1	1.5	205.1	165.7	*
65+.....	18,774	*	*	9.2	*	7.4	160.6	*	*

a/ Population estimates used as denominators in rate computations are from the Current Population Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 290 and Series P-25, No. 614. Discharges of Hispanic origin are included in the numerators for rate computations for whites and blacks to correspond with population data used in the denominators.

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 2a. Distribution of admissions (14 years and older) to outpatient psychiatric services by marital status and race/ethnicity, United States 1975: number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population

Marital status	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
		Number	
Total.....	948,729	153,100	47,977
Married.....	390,977	53,575	20,299
Never married.....	279,958	60,189	15,412
Widowed.....	41,544	6,902	*
Separated/divorced	236,250	32,434	11,079
		Percent distribution	
Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Married.....	41.2	35.0	42.3
Never married.....	29.5	39.3	32.1
Widowed.....	4.4	4.5	*
Separated/divorced	24.9	21.2	23.1
		Rate per 100,000 population a/	
Total.....	702.1	939.9	660.5
Married.....	458.9	783.5	481.4
Never married.....	848.8	1083.9	672.1
Widowed.....	415.2	453.8	*
Separated/divorced	3219.2	1358.4	2424.3

a/ Population estimates used as denominators for rate computations are from the Current Population Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 290 and Series P-20, No. 287. Admissions of Hispanic origin are included in the numerators for rate computations for whites and blacks to correspond with population data used in the denominators.

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 2b. Distribution of admissions (14 years and older) to State and county mental hospital inpatient services by marital status and race/ethnicity, United States 1975: number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population

Marital status	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
		Number	
Total.....	279,539	80,173	12,653
Married.....	81,941	12,124	3,356
Never married.....	101,647	43,141	6,925
Widowed.....	18,058	3,348	*
Separated/divorced	77,893	21,560	2,003
		Percent distribution	
Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Married.....	29.3	15.1	26.5
Never married.....	36.3	53.8	54.8
Widowed.....	6.5	4.2	*
Separated/divorced	27.9	26.9	15.8
		Rate per 100,000 population a/	
Total.....	206.1	486.7	174.2
Married.....	96.3	177.3	79.6
Never married.....	307.8	756.5	302.0
Widowed.....	178.8	221.8	*
Separated/divorced	1,040.4	908.7	438.3

a/ Population estimates used as denominators for rate computations are from the Current Population Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 290 and Series P-20, No. 287. Admissions of Hispanic origin are included in the numerators for rate computations for whites and blacks to correspond with population data used in the denominators.

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 2c. Distribution of admissions (14 years and older) to private mental hospital inpatient services by marital status and race/ethnicity, United States 1975: number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population

Marital status	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
		Number	
Total.....	113,977	8,889	3,385
Married.....	57,215	3,261	1,766
Never married.....	34,377	3,365	992
Widowed.....	8,759	490	254
Separated/divorced	13,626	1,773	373
		Percent distribution	
Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Married.....	50.1	36.7	52.2
Never married.....	30.2	37.9	29.3
Widowed.....	7.7	5.5	7.5
Separated/divorced	12.0	19.9	11.0
		Rate per 100,000 population a/	
Total.....	83.0	54.2	46.6
Married.....	66.7	47.4	41.9
Never married.....	100.5	59.8	43.3
Widowed.....	87.6	32.2	85.2
Separated/divorced	183.0	74.2	81.6

a/ Population estimates used as denominators for rate computations are from the Current Population Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 290 and Series P-20, No. 287. Admissions of Hispanic origin are included in the numerators for rate computations for whites and blacks to correspond with population data used in the denominators.

Table 2d. Distribution of discharges (14 years and older) from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by marital status, race/ethnicity and hospital control, United States 1975: number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population

Marital status and hospital control	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
		Number			Percent distribution			Rate per 100,000 population a/	
All hospitals.....	419,662	58,481	27,571	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	316.4	359.0	379.6
Married.....	196,212	15,692	7,721	46.7	26.8	28.0	231.8	226.6	183.1
Never married.....	117,759	27,574	11,713	28.1	47.2	42.5	367.2	490.9	510.8
Widowed.....	29,676	1,183	1,097	7.1	2.0	4.0	298.4	82.3	368.1
Separated/divorced	76,015	14,032	7,040	18.1	24.0	25.5	1083.4	604.6	1540.5
Public.....	96,938	25,488	14,174	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	78.7	155.0	195.1
Married.....	37,633	5,481	3,775	38.8	21.5	26.6	47.0	79.4	89.5
Never married.....	31,362	14,197	6,455	32.4	55.7	45.5	107.5	250.1	281.5
Widowed.....	6,826	*	505	7.0	*	3.6	70.6	*	169.5
Separated/divorced	21,117	5,373	3,439	21.8	21.1	24.3	321.9	224.9	752.5
Nonpublic.....	322,724	32,993	13,397	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	237.8	204.0	184.4
Married.....	158,579	10,211	3,946	49.1	30.9	29.5	184.8	147.2	93.6
Never married.....	86,397	13,377	5,258	26.8	40.6	39.2	259.6	240.8	229.3
Widowed.....	22,850	746	*	7.1	2.3	*	227.8	49.0	*
Separated/divorced	54,898	8,659	3,601	17.0	26.2	26.9	761.5	379.7	788.0

a/ Population estimates used as denominators for rate computations are from the Current Population Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 290 and Series P-20, No. 287. Discharges of Hispanic origin are included in the numerators for rate computations for whites and blacks to correspond with population data used in the denominators.

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 3a. Distribution of admissions (14 years and older) to outpatient psychiatric services by education and race/ethnicity, United States 1975: number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population

Highest level of education	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
		Number	
Total	948,729	153,100	47,977
Grade school or less	139,914	43,541	13,178
Some high school	243,148	43,788	12,176
Completed high school	359,316	51,122	16,233
Some college	141,711	12,452	3,924
Four or more years college	64,640	2,197	2,466
		Percent distribution	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Grade school or less	14.7	28.4	27.5
Some high school	25.6	28.7	25.4
Completed high school	38.0	33.4	33.8
Some college	14.9	8.1	8.2
Four or more years college	6.8	1.4	5.1
		Rate per 100,000 population a/	
Total	702.1	939.9	660.5
Grade school or less	535.4	842.6	437.7
Some high school	907.9	967.6	732.2
Completed high school	769.6	1184.7	991.6
Some college	746.0	843.4	633.9
Four or more years college	393.3	280.1	738.3

a/ Population estimates used as denominators for rate computations are from the Current Population Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 290 and Series P-20, No. 287. Admissions of Hispanic origin are included in the numerators for rate computations for whites and blacks to correspond with population data used in the denominators.

Table 3b. Distribution of admissions (14 years or older) to State and county mental hospital inpatient services by education and race/ethnicity, United States 1975: number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population

Highest level of education	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
		Number	
Total	279,539	80,173	12,653
Grade school or less	71,744	28,584	4,625
Some high school	76,169	28,101	4,027
Completed high school	87,192	16,412	2,949
Some college	32,295	6,218	1,052
Four or more years college	12,139	858	*
		Percent distribution	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Grade school or less	25.7	35.5	36.6
Some high school	27.2	35.1	31.8
Completed high school	31.2	20.5	23.3
Some college	11.6	7.8	8.3
Four or more years college	4.3	1.1	*
		Rate per 100,000 population a/	
Total	206.1	486.7	174.2
Grade school or less	270.6	552.5	153.6
Some high school	288.1	617.3	242.2
Completed high school	182.1	373.7	180.1
Some college	173.8	409.3	170.0
Four or more years college	71.9	101.7	*

a/ Population estimates used as denominators for rate computations are from the Current Population Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 295. Admissions of Hispanic origin are included in the numerators for rate computations for whites and blacks to correspond with population data used in the denominators.

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 3c. Distribution of admissions (14 years and older) to private mental hospital inpatient services by education and race/ethnicity, United States 1975: number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population

Highest level of education	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
		Number	
Total	113,977	8,889	3,385
Grade school or less	12,756	1,162	488
Some high school	28,740	2,526	994
Completed high school	40,395	2,945	996
Some college	17,848	1,445	457
Four or more years college	14,238	811	450
		Percent distribution	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Grade school or less	11.2	13.1	14.4
Some high school	25.2	28.4	29.4
Completed high school	35.4	33.1	29.4
Some college	15.7	16.3	13.5
Four or more years college	12.5	9.1	13.3
		Rate per 100,000 population a/	
Total	83.0	54.2	46.6
Grade school or less	47.4	22.4	16.2
Some high school	107.0	56.1	59.8
Completed high school	83.6	67.1	60.8
Some college	95.2	95.1	73.8
Four or more years college	86.6	97.6	134.7

a/ Population estimates used as denominators for rate computations are from the Current Population Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 295. Admissions of Hispanic origin are included in the numerators for rate computations for whites and blacks to correspond with population data used in the denominators.

Table 3d. Distribution of discharges (14 years and older) from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by education, race/ethnicity and hospital control, United States 1975: number, percent distribution and rate per 100,000 population

Highest level of education and hospital control	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number			Percent distribution			Rate per 100,000 population[a/]		
All hospitals.....	419,662	58,481	27,571	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	316.4	359.0	379.6
Grade school or less.	47,849	9,484	5,716	11.4	16.2	20.7	191.4	185.1	189.8
Some high school.....	101,682	24,250	11,005	24.2	41.4	40.0	405.9	536.2	661.8
Completed high school	159,612	15,713	5,688	38.1	26.9	20.6	334.3	362.4	347.5
Some college.....	66,910	7,460	3,154	15.9	12.8	11.4	364.2	503.2	509.5
Four or more years college.....	43,609	1,574	2,008	10.4	2.7	7.3	270.1	186.5	601.2
Public.....	96,938	25,488	14,174	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	78.7	155.0	195.1
Grade school or less.	16,255	4,394	3,905	16.8	17.2	27.6	72.2	85.2	129.7
Some high school.....	22,716	9,285	5,890	23.4	36.4	41.5	102.9	205.4	354.2
Completed high school	36,952	7,311	2,721	38.1	28.7	19.2	80.4	165.7	166.2
Some college.....	14,215	4,279	993	14.7	16.8	7.0	79.3	281.7	160.4
Four or more years college.....	6,800	*	665	7.0	*	4.7	44.2	*	199.1
Nonpublic.....	322,724	32,993	13,397	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	237.8	204.0	184.4
Grade school or less.	31,594	5,090	1,811	9.8	15.4	13.5	119.2	99.9	60.1
Some high school.....	78,966	14,965	5,115	24.5	45.4	38.3	303.0	330.8	307.6
Completed high school	122,660	8,402	2,967	38.0	25.5	22.1	253.9	196.7	181.2
Some college.....	52,695	3,181	2,161	16.3	9.6	16.1	285.0	221.5	349.1
Four or more years college.....	36,809	1,355	1,343	11.4	4.1	10.0	225.9	160.5	402.1

a/ Population estimates used as denominators for rate computations are from the Current Population Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 295. Discharges of Hispanic origin are included in the numerators for rate computations for whitesand blacks to correspond with population data used in the denominators.

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 4a. Distribution of admissions to outpatient psychiatric services by referral source and race/ethnicity, United States 1975

Referral source	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number		
Total	1,122,918	196,313	59,800
Self, family, friend	494,645	63,788	27,194
Police	7,036	2,215	*
Court or correction agency	61,267	17,532	4,207
Private psychiatrist	30,458	2,546	1,507
Other physician	112,109	17,656	3,766
State or county mental hospital	68,236	22,066	3,964
Other psychiatric inpatient service	20,064	2,626	*
Psychiatric outpatient clinic or service	78,628	8,261	3,221
School or school related	95,010	24,956	8,049
Other	155,465	34,667	7,007
	Percent distribution		
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Self, family, friend	44.0	32.5	45.5
Police	0.6	1.1	*
Court or correction agency	5.5	8.9	7.0
Private psychiatrist	2.7	1.3	2.5
Other physician	10.0	9.0	6.3
State or county mental hospital	6.1	11.2	6.6
Other psychiatric inpatient service	1.8	1.3	*
Psychiatric outpatient clinic or service	7.0	4.2	5.4
School or school related	8.5	12.7	13.5
Other	13.8	17.8	11.7

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 4b. Distribution of admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient services by referral source and race/ethnicity, United States 1975

Referral source	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number		
Total	284,782	82,939	13,123
Self, family, friend	98,022	23,364	3,278
Police	30,374	7,766	713
Court or correction agency	47,178	20,714	1,664
Private psychiatrist	5,412	372	*
Other physician	27,180	5,566	270
State or county mental hospital	9,279	2,433	535
Other psychiatric inpatient service	9,245	7,580	841
Psychiatric outpatient clinic or service	30,045	8,312	1,845
Other	28,047	6,832	3,977
	Percent distribution		
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Self, family, friend	34.4	28.3	25.0
Police	10.7	9.4	5.4
Court or correction agency	16.6	25.0	12.7
Private psychiatrist	1.9	0.4	*
Other physician	9.5	6.7	2.1
State or county mental hospital	3.3	2.9	4.1
Other psychiatric inpatient service	3.2	9.1	6.4
Psychiatric outpatient clinic or service	10.6	10.0	14.1
Other	9.8	8.2	30.2

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 4c. Distribution of admissions to private mental hospital inpatient services by referral source and race/ethnicity, United States 1975

Referral source	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number		
Total	116,330	9,354	3,438
Self, family, friend	27,396	2,135	607
Police	896	143	*
Court or correction agency	2,224	430	198
Private psychiatrist	52,476	3,088	1,456
Other physician	14,048	522	251
State or county mental hospital	1,969	382	*
Other psychiatric inpatient service	3,064	414	*
Psychiatric outpatient clinic or service	6,385	1,441	475
Other	7,872	799	168
	Percent distribution		
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Self, family, friend	23.6	22.8	17.7
Police	0.8	1.5	*
Court or correction agency	1.9	4.6	5.8
Private psychiatrist	45.0	33.1	42.3
Other physician	12.1	5.6	7.3
State or county mental hospital	1.7	4.1	*
Other psychiatric inpatient service	2.6	4.4	*
Psychiatric outpatient clinic or service	5.5	15.4	13.8
Other	6.8	8.5	4.9

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 4d. Distribution of discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by referral source, race/ethnicity and hospital control, United States 1975

Referral source and hospital control	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number			Percent distribution		
All hospitals	423,639	59,632	28,588	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Another part of the same gen. hosp.	112,229	17,165	8,307	26.5	28.8	29.1
Self, family, friend	92,228	15,336	8,730	21.8	25.7	30.6
Police	11,113	5,605	1,991	2.6	9.4	7.0
Court or correction agency	7,017	3,943	2,036	1.7	6.6	7.1
Private psychiatrist	125,097	9,528	4,701	29.4	16.0	16.4
Other physician	30,809	2,157	1,100	7.3	3.6	3.8
State or county mental hosp.	4,308	*	*	1.0	*	0.0
Other psychiatric inpat. service	9,194	1,237	*	2.2	2.1	1.5
Psychiatric outpatient clinic or serv.	13,369	1,803	464	3.2	3.0	1.6
Other	18,275	2,141	818	4.3	3.6	2.9
Public	98,175	26,004	14,643	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Another part of the same gen. hosp.	32,951	6,755	3,522	33.6	26.0	24.1
Self, family, friend	23,444	8,054	5,058	23.9	31.0	34.6
Police	7,650	4,704	1,862	7.8	18.1	12.7
Court or correction agency	2,959	2,679	1,764	3.0	10.3	12.0
Private psychiatrist	13,425	1,840	764	13.7	7.1	5.2
Other physician	4,954	399	555	5.0	1.5	3.8
State or county mental hosp.	780	*	*	0.8	*	*
Other psychiatric inpat. service	1,814	*	*	1.8	*	*
Psychiatric outpatient clinic or serv.	3,762	516	*	3.8	2.0	*
Other	6,436	741	818	6.6	2.8	5.6
Nonpublic	325,464	33,628	13,945	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Another part of the same gen. hosp.	79,278	10,410	4,785	24.4	30.8	34.4
Self, family, friend	68,784	7,282	3,672	21.1	21.7	26.3
Police	3,463	901	*	1.1	2.7	*
Court or correction agency	4,058	1,264	*	1.2	3.8	*
Private psychiatrist	111,672	7,688	3,937	34.3	22.9	28.2
Other physician	25,855	1,758	*	7.9	*	*
State or county mental hosp.	3,528	*	*	1.1	*	*
Other psychiatric inpat. service	7,380	*	*	2.3	2.8	*
Psychiatric outpatient clinic or serv.	9,607	1,287	*	3.0	3.8	*
Other	11,839	1,400	*	3.6	4.2	*

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 5a. Distribution of admissions to outpatient psychiatric services by modality of previous psychiatric care and race/ethnicity, United States 1975

Modality of previous psychiatric care	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number		
Total admissions.....	1,122,918	196,313	59,800
No previous psychiatric care	550,138	105,498	34,542
Previous psychiatric care...	572,780	90,815	25,258
Inpatient only.....	123,775	23,526	5,262
Outpatient only.....	325,312	44,596	14,454
Inpatient and outpatient.	123,693	22,693	5,542
	Percent distribution		
Total admissions.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No previous psychiatric care	49.0	53.7	57.8
Previous psychiatric care...	51.0	46.3	42.2
Inpatient only.....	11.0	12.0	8.8
Outpatient only.....	29.0	22.7	24.1
Inpatient and outpatient.	11.0	11.6	9.3

Table 5b. Distribution of admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient services by modality of previous psychiatric care and race/ethnicity, United States 1975

Modality of previous psychiatric care	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
		Number	
Total admissions.....	284,782	82,939	13,123
No previous psychiatric care	67,053	26,132	3,477
Previous psychiatric care...	217,729	56,807	9,646
Inpatient only.....	164,627	43,619	6,702
Outpatient only.....	17,458	5,174	353
Inpatient and outpatient.	35,644	8,014	2,591
		Percent distribution	
Total admissions.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No previous psychiatric care	23.5	31.5	26.5
Previous psychiatric care...	76.5	68.5	73.5
Inpatient only.....	57.9	52.6	51.1
Outpatient only.....	6.1	6.2	2.7
Inpatient and outpatient.	12.5	9.7	19.7

Table 5c. Distribution of admissions to private mental hospital inpatient services by modality of previous psychiatric care and race/ethnicity, United States 1975

Modality of previous psychiatric care	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number		
Total admissions.....	116,330	9,354	3,438
No previous psychiatric care.	29,123	2,634	1,138
Previous psychiatric care....	87,207	6,720	2,300
Inpatient only.....	41,231	3,511	935
Outpatient only.....	17,369	1,317	697
Inpatient and outpatient...	28,607	1,892	668
	Percent distribution		
Total admissions.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No previous psychiatric care.	25.0	28.2	33.1
Previous psychiatric care....	75.0	71.8	66.9
Inpatient only.....	35.5	37.5	27.2
Outpatient only.....	14.9	14.1	20.3
Inpatient and outpatient...	24.6	20.2	19.4

Table 5d. Distribution of discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by modality of previous psychiatric care, race/ethnicity and hospital control, United States 1975

Modality of previous psychiatric care and hospital control	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number			Percent distribution		
All hospitals	423,639	59,632	28,588	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No previous psychiatric care..	109,014	17,704	7,870	25.7	29.7	27.5
Previous psychiatric care.....	314,625	41,928	20,718	74.3	70.3	72.5
Inpatient only.....	142,299	22,295	10,117	33.6	37.3	35.4
Outpatient only.....	57,619	4,688	3,868	13.6	7.9	13.5
Inpatient and outpatient...	114,707	14,945	6,733	27.1	25.1	23.6
Public	98,175	26,004	14,643	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No previous psychiatric care..	23,273	9,387	4,059	23.7	36.1	27.7
Previous psychiatric care.....	74,902	16,617	10,584	76.3	63.9	72.3
Inpatient only.....	36,591	11,385	5,054	37.3	43.8	34.5
Outpatient only.....	11,437	1,036	2,250	11.6	4.0	15.4
Inpatient and outpatient...	26,874	4,196	3,280	27.4	16.1	22.4
Nonpublic	325,464	33,628	13,945	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No previous psychiatric care..	85,741	8,317	3,811	26.3	24.7	27.3
Previous psychiatric care.....	239,723	25,311	10,134	73.7	75.3	72.7
Inpatient only.....	105,708	10,910	5,063	32.5	32.4	36.3
Outpatient only.....	46,182	3,652	1,618	14.2	10.9	11.6
Inpatient and outpatient...	87,833	10,749	3,453	27.0	32.0	24.8

Tables 6a. Distribution of admissions to outpatient psychiatric services by primary diagnosis and race/ethnicity, United States 1975

Primary diagnosis	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number		
Total - all disorders	1,122,918	196,313	59,800
Drug & alcohol disorders	53,826	16,873	3,364
Depressive disorders	151,537	18,664	5,396
Schizophrenia	100,595	27,908	9,927
Neuroses (NEC)	99,296	10,029	5,237
Personality disorders	125,223	8,422	3,757
Childhood disorders	116,799	18,502	7,247
Transient situational disorders of adolescence, adult & late life	163,417	23,745	9,418
Social maladjustment	117,064	21,210	4,550
No mental disorder	112,386	36,769	7,373
All other	82,775	14,191	3,531
	Percent distribution		
Total - all disorders	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Drug & alcohol disorders	4.8	8.6	5.6
Depressive disorders	13.5	9.5	9.0
Schizophrenia	9.0	14.2	16.7
Neuroses (NEC)	8.8	5.1	8.8
Personality disorders	11.2	4.3	6.3
Childhood disorders	10.4	9.4	12.1
Transient situational disorders of adolescence, adult & late life	14.5	12.1	15.7
Social maladjustment	10.4	10.8	7.6
No mental disorder	10.0	18.8	12.3
All other	7.4	7.2	5.9

Table 6b. Distribution of admissions to State and county mental hospital inpatient services by primary diagnosis and race/ethnicity, United States 1975

Primary diagnosis	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
		Number	
Total - all disorders	284,782	82,939	13,123
Drug & alcohol disorders	89,902	22,941	5,117
Depressive disorders	40.183	3,700	1,007
Schizophrenia	86,520	37,290	4,764
Neuroses (NEC)	5,559	269	*
Personality disorders	20,712	4,650	747
Childhood disorders	3,183	2,654	*
Transient situational disorders of adolescence, adult & late life	10,475	2,062	444
Social maladjustment	917	*	*
No mental disorder	4,564	497	*
All other	22,767	8,654	744
		Percent distribution	
Total - all disorders	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Drug & alcohol disorders	31.5	27.7	38.8
Depressive disorders	14.1	4.5	7.7
Schizophrenia	30.4	44.9	36.3
Neuroses (NEC)	2.0	0.3	*
Personality disorders	7.3	5.6	5.7
Childhood disorders	1.1	3.2	*
Transient situational disorders of adolescence, adult & late life	3.7	2.5	3.4
Social maladjustment	0.3	*	*
No mental disorder	1.6	0.6	*
All other	8.0	10.4	5.7

* Five or fewer sample cases- estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 6c. Distribution of admissions to private mental hospital inpatient services by primary diagnosis and race/ethnicity, United States 1975

Primary diagnosis	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number		
Total - all disorders	116,330	9,354	3,438
Drug & alcohol disorders	12,314	908	629
Depressive disorders	51,090	2,733	1,016
Schizophrenia	24,047	3,233	818
Neuroses (NEC)	6,590	479	216
Personality disorders	5,933	487	196
Childhood disorders	1,302	187	*
Transient situational disorders of adolescence, adult & late life	6,925	617	203
Social maladjustment	130	*	*
No mental disorder	744	*	*
All other	7,255	646	237
	Percent distribution		
Total - all disorders	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Drug & alcohol disorders	10.6	9.7	18.3
Depressive orders	43.9	29.2	29.5
Schizophrenia	20.7	34.6	23.8
Neuroses (NEC)	5.7	5.1	6.3
Personality disorders	5.1	5.2	5.7
Childhood disorders	1.1	2.0	*
Transient situational disorders of adolescence, adult & late life	6.0	6.6	5.9
Social maladjustment	0.1	*	*
No mental disorder	0.6	*	*
All other	6.2	6.9	6.9

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 6d. Distribution of discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by diagnosis, race/ethnicity and hospital control, United States 1975

Primary diagnosis and hospital control	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number			Percent distribution		
All hospitals - total	423,639	59,632	28,588	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Drug & alcohol disorders	44,094	6,459	2,775	10.4	10.8	9.7
Depressive disorders	175,060	10,831	7,620	41.3	18.2	26.7
Schizophrenia	85,068	28,272	9,825	20.1	47.4	34.3
Neuroses (NEC)	27,554	2,226	1,639	6.5	3.7	5.7
Personality disorders	26.307	2,405	1,388	6.2	4.0	4.9
Childhood disorders	2,998	*	932	0.7	*	3.3
Transient situational disorders of adolescence, adult & late life	22,349	3,255	740	5.3	5.5	2.6
Social maladjustment	1,568	*	*	0.4	*	*
No mental disorder	2,065	*	*	0.5	*	*
All others	36,576	4,751	3,369	8.6	8.0	11.8
Public - total	98,175	26,004	14,643	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Drug & alcohol disorders	15,121	2,193	1,802	15.4	8.4	12.3
Depressive disorders	28,854	2,413	1,732	29.4	9.3	11.8
Schizophrenia	27,801	16,198	6,333	28.3	62.3	43.2
Neuroses (NEC)	2,770	596	*	2.8	2.3	*
Personality disorders	8,962	1,073	977	9.1	4.1	6.7
Childhood disorders	760	*	*	0.8	*	*
Transient situational disorders of adolescence, adult & late life	5,710	683	519	5.8	2.6	3.5
Social maladjustment	933	*	*	1.0	*	*
No mental disorder	*	*	*	*	*	*
All others	6,554	1,965	1,940	6.7	7.6	13.2
Nonpublic - total	325,464	33,628	13,945	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Drug & alcohol disorders	28,973	4,266	973	8.9	12.7	7.0
Depressive disorders	146,206	8,418	5,888	45.0	25.0	42.3
Schizophrenia	57,267	12,074	3,492	17.6	36.0	25.0
Neuroses (NEC)	24,784	1,630	1,068	7.6	4.8	7.7
Personality disorders	17,345	1,332	*	5.3	4.0	*
Childhood disorders	2,238	*	*	0.7	*	*
Transient situational disorders of adolescence, adult & late life	16,639	2,572	*	5.1	7.6	*
Social maladjustment	*	*	*	*	*	*
No mental disorder	1,355	*	*	0.4	*	*
All others	30,022	2,786	1,429	9.2	8.3	10.2

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 7a. Distribution of admissions to outpatient psychiatric services by expected principal payment source and race/ethnicity, United States 1975

Expected principal payment source	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
		Number	
Total	1,122,918	196,313	59,800
Personal payment	558,959	44,919	15,723
Blue Cross	68,230	3,115	*
Commercial insurance	48,976	3,316	1,680
Medicare	19,523	7,312	2,306
Medicaid	110,425	49,450	18,297
Other Government payment	77,952	17,678	6,678
No charge	236,172	70,505	12,949
Other	2,681	*	*
		Percent distribution	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Personal payment	49.9	22.9	26.3
Blue Cross	6.1	1.6	*
Commercial insurance	4.4	1.7	2.8
Medicare	1.7	3.7	3.9
Medicaid	9.8	25.2	30.4
Other Government payment	6.9	9.0	11.2
No charge	21.0	35.9	21.7
Other	0.2	*	*

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 7b. Distribution of admissions to State & county mental hospital inpatient services by expected principal payment source and race/ethnicity, United States 1975

Expected principal payment source	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
		Number	
Total	284,782	82,939	13,123
Personal payment	56,963	6,988	395
Blue Cross	15,768	2,560	*
Commercial insurance	21,206	2,674	175
Medicare	18,923	4,498	363
Medicaid	6,579	5,322	675
Other Govt. payment	74,207	32,560	1,707
No charge	90,450	28,337	9,264
Other	686	*	*
		Percent distribution	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Personal payment	20.0	8.4	3.0
Blue Cross	5.5	3.1	*
Commercial insurance	7.4	3.2	1.3
Medicare	6.6	5.4	2.8
Medicaid	2.3	6.4	5.1
Other Govt. payment	26.1	39.3	13.0
No charge	31.9	34.2	70.7
Other	0.2	*	*

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 7c. Distribution of admissions to private mental hospital inpatient services by expected principal payment source and race/ethnicity, United States 1975

Expected principal payment source	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
		Number	
Total	116,330	9,354	3,438
Personal payment	7,620	214	208
Blue Cross	42,478	3,740	678
Commercial insurance	36,948	1,834	787
Medicare	14,020	696	446
Medicaid	3,787	1,326	273
Other Govt. payment	10,569	1,512	1,013
No charge	354	*	*
Other	554	*	*
		Percent distribution	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Personal payment	6.6	2.3	6.1
Blue Cross	36.3	40.0	19.7
Commercial insurance	31.8	19.6	22.9
Medicare	12.1	7.4	13.0
Medicaid	3.3	14.2	7.9
Other Govt. payment	9.1	16.2	29.4
No charge	0.3	*	*
Other	0.5	*	*

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 7d. Distribution of discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by expected principal payment source, race/ethnicity and hospital control, United States 1975

Expected principal payment source and hospital control	White excludi Hispani	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number			Percent distribution		
All hospitals.....	423,639	59,632	28,588	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Personal payment....	36,993	4,694	2,013	8.7	7.9	7.0
Blue Cross.....	122,753	9,781	3,713	29.0	16.4	13.0
Commercial insurance	118,698	5,158	2,419	28.0	8.6	8.5
Medicare	44,354	2,529	1,843	10.5	4.2	6.4
Medicaid	63,549	28,761	13,618	15.0	48.3	47.7
Other Govt. payment.	32,371	7,085	3,776	7.6	11.9	13.2
No charge.....	2,417	726	438	0.6	1.2	1.5
Other	2,504	898	768	0.6	1.5	2.7
Public.....	98,175	26,004	14,643	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Personal payment....	17,372	3,402	1,320	17.7	13.1	9.0
Blue Cross.....	16,988	1,990	1,076	17.3	7.7	7.3
Commercial insurance	16,983	1,457	432	17.3	5.6	3.0
Medicare.....	11,270	1,575	266	11.5	6.1	1.8
Medicaid.....	22,847	13,092	7,942	23.3	50.2	54.3
Other Govt. payment.	9,921	3,216	2,620	10.1	12.4	17.9
No charge.....	1,881	*	438	1.9	*	3.0
Other.....	913	898	549	0.9	3.5	3.7
Nonpublic.....	325,464	33,628	13,945	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Personal payment....	19,621	1,292	*	6.0	3.8	*
Blue Cross.....	105,765	7,791	2,637	32.4	23.2	18.9
Commercial insurance	101,715	3,701	1,987	31.3	11.0	14.2
Medicare.....	33,084	954	1,577	10.2	2.8	11.3
Medicaid.....	40,702	15,669	5,676	12.5	46.7	40.7
Other Govt. payment.	22,450	3,869	1,156	6.9	11.5	8.3
No charge.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other.....	1,591	*	*	0.5	*	*

* Five or fewer sample cases - estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 8. Distribution of admissions to outpatient psychiatric services by number of visits, race/ethnicity and termination status, United States 1975

Number of visits and termination status	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number			Percent distribution		
Total Admissions.....	1,122,918	196,313	59,800	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 visit.....	294,446	65,943	14,033	26.1	33.5	23.4
2 visits.....	179,250	39,789	13,044	16.0	20.3	21.8
3-4 visits.....	218,797	38,061	10,675	19.5	19.4	17.9
5-6 visits.....	136,149	17,449	7,990	12.1	8.9	13.4
7-10 visits.....	140,247	14,340	7,771	12.5	7.3	13.0
11-15 visits.....	98,501	7,639	4,225	8.8	3.9	7.1
16-30 visits.....	46,720	10,342	2,062	4.2	5.3	3.4
31+ visits.....	8,808	2,750	*	0.8	1.4	*
Terminated.....	665,015	129,319	40,924	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 visit.....	252,420	59,473	13,540	38.0	46.0	33.1
2 visits.....	141,331	33,750	11,310	21.3	26.1	27.6
3-4 visits.....	143,931	25,092	7,587	21.6	19.4	18.5
5-6 visits.....	59,270	5,930	3,810	8.9	4.6	9.3
7-10 visits.....	43,930	2,788	2,113	6.6	2.2	5.2
11-15 visits.....	14,816	1,354	*	2.2	1.0	*
16-30 visits.....	8,738	*	*	1.3	*	*
31+ visits.....	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not Terminated	457,903	66,994	18,876	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 visit.....	42,026	6,470	*	9.2	9.7	*
2 visits.....	37,919	6,039	1,734	8.3	9.0	9.2
3-4 visits.....	74,866	12,969	3,088	16.3	19.4	16.4
5-6 visits.....	76,879	11,519	4,180	16.8	17.2	22.1
7-10 visits.....	96,317	11,552	5,658	21.0	17.2	30.0
11-15 visits.....	83,685	6,285	2,927	18.3	9.4	15.5
16-30 visits.....	37,982	9,410	*	8.3	14.0	*
31+ visits.....	8,229	2,750	*	1.8	4.1	*

* Five or fewer sample cases- estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

Table 9a. Distribution of admissions (excluding deaths) discharged within selected time intervals after the day of admission to State and county mental hospital inpatient services by race/ethnicity, United States 1975

Length of stay	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number of discharges		
Total (excluding deaths)	282,066	82,007	13,123
7 days or less.....	66,092	17,665	4,352
8-14 days.....	45,569	10,277	794
15-28 days.....	43,336	9,951	1,967
29-42 days.....	28,622	9,491	1,813
43-84 days.....	41,623	12,456	2,941
85+ days.....	56,824	22,167	1,256
	Percent distribution		
Total (excluding deaths)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
7 days or less.....	23.4	21.5	33.1
8-14 days.....	16.2	12.5	6.1
15-28 days.....	15.4	12.1	15.0
29-42 days.....	10.1	11.6	13.8
43-84 days.....	14.8	15.2	22.4
85+ days.....	20.1	27.1	9.6

Table 9b. Distribution of admissions (excluding deaths) discharged within selected time intervals after the day of admission to private mental hospital inpatient services by race/ethnicity, United States 1975

Length of stay	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
		Number of discharges	
Total (excluding deaths)	116,067	9,338	3,421
7 days or less	25,689	1,862	971
8-14 days	19,181	1,974	1,122
15-28 days	30,068	2,749	656
29-42 days	16,827	1,027	161
43-84 days	15,422	1,117	323
85+ days	8,880	609	188
		Percent distribution	
Total (excluding deaths)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
7 days or less	22.1	19.9	28.4
8-14 days	16.5	21.1	32.8
15-28 days	25.9	29.5	19.2
29-42.days	14.5	11.0	4.7
43-84 days	13.3	12.0	9.4
85+ days	7.7	6.5	5.5

Table 9c. Distribution of discharges from non-Federal general hospital psychiatric inpatient units by length of stay, race/ethnicity and hospital control, United States 1975

Length of stay and hospital control	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin	White excluding Hispanic	Black excluding Hispanic	Hispanic origin
	Number			Percent distribution		
All hospitals.....	423,639	59,632	28,588	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 day.....	33,239	4,196	2,235	7.8	7.0	7.8
2-3 days.....	39,302	5,931	2,445	9.3	9.9	8.6
4-5 days.....	38,335	5,296	2,913	9.0	8.9	10.2
6-7 days.....	32,402	6,808	3,252	7.6	11.4	11.4
8-10 days.....	42,720	8,184	3,345	10.1	13.7	11.7
11-14 days.....	53,320	8,278	3,720	12.6	13.9	13.0
15-28 days.....	110,168	15,246	6,138	26.1	25.7	21.4
29+ days.....	74,153	5,693	4,540	17.5	9.5	15.9
Public.....	98,175	26,004	14,643	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 day.....	14,224	2,273	1,586	14.5	8.7	10.8
2-3 days.....	13,801	2,484	1,799	14.1	9.6	12.3
4-5 days.....	12,043	2,169	1,759	12.3	8.3	12.0
6-7 days.....	8,324	4,176	1,833	8.5	16.1	12.5
8-10 days.....	10,371	4,580	1,256	10.6	17.6	8.6
11-14 days.....	11,168	3,192	2,250	11.4	12.3	15.4
15-28 days.....	18,187	4,674	1,963	18.4	18.0	13.4
29+ days.....	10,057	2,456	2,197	10.2	9.4	15.0
Nonpublic.....	325,464	33,628	13,945	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 day.....	19,015	1,923	*	5.8	5.7	*
2-3 days.....	25,501	3,447	*	7.8	10.3	*
4-5 days.....	26,292	3,127	1,154	8.1	9.3	8.3
6-7 days.....	24,078	2,632	1,419	7.4	7.8	10.2
8-10 days.....	32,349	3,604	2,089	9.9	10.7	15.0
11-14 days.....	42,152	5,086	1,470	13.0	15.1	10.5
15-28 days.....	91,981	10,572	4,175	28.3	31.5	29.9
29+ days.....	64,096	3,237	2,343	19.7	9.6	16.8

* Five or fewer sample cases- estimate not shown because it does not meet standards of reliability.

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DHHS Publication No. (ADM)80-1006
Printed 1980